B.E.S. No. 26 of 1981

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Karnataka State Archives,
(Departmental Library)

(B) 015903

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE OF KARNATAKA 1976–77

Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms
Karnataka Government Secretariat
Bangalore
1981

(B) 015903

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Sub.: Report on the Administration of the State of Karnataka for the year 1976–77.

Preamble :

The Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics who has been entrusted the work of bringing out the State Report has prepared the draft Annual Report for the year 1976–77.

Order No. DPAR 2 JAR 81, Bangalore
Dated the 1st December 1981

Government are pleased to approve the report on the Administration of State of Karnataka for the year 1976–77 appended to this order.

2. The Director, Printing, Stationery and Publications in Karnataka, Bangalore, is requested to print 1000 copies of this report and to supply the same to the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (AR-II) at a very early date.

BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF KARNATAKA

(R. SURESH)

Deputy Secretary to Government
Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (AR-II).

PREFACE

This is the Third Administration Report of New State of Karnataka. It has been compiled and edited by the Department of Bureau of Economics & Statistics and published by order of the Government. This Report excludes the report on the working of Companies, Boards, Corporations and State Government undertakings.

The first chapter deals with the back-drop and the second chapter deals with legislation and chapter III administration of justice. Chapter IV to XVI narrate the working of the several departments of the State, from 1st April 1976 to 31st March 1977.

Dated 1st December 1981

R. A. NAIK,
Additional Chief Secretary.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE OF KARNATAKA 1976-77.

CONTENTS

Chapter No.	*Title*	*Page No.*
I	The back-drop	1
II.	Legislation	33
III.	*Administration of Justice:*	59
	3.1. Civil Justice and Criminal Justice	61
	3.2. Prosecutions	63
IV.	*Personnel and Administrative Reforms:*	65
	4.1. Administrative Training Institute, Mysore	67
	4.2. Hospitality Organisation, Karnataka Bhavan	69
	4.3. Karnataka Gazetteer Unit	70
	4.4. Vigilance Commission	71
V.	*Finance:*	75
	5.1. State Finances	77
	5.2. Commercial Taxes	83
	5.3. Insurance	86
	5.4. Small Savings and State Lottery	89
	5.5. State Accounts	91
	5.6. Treasuries	93
VI.	*Home:*	97
	6.1. Excise	99
	6.2. Films	102
	6.3. Fire Force	104
	6.4. Home Guards and Civil Defence	105
	6.5. Information and Publicity	108
	6.6. Tourism	109
	6.7. Motor Vehicles	111
	6.8. Police	114
	6.9. Prisons	117

Chapter No.	Title	Page No.
VII.	*Revenue :*	121
	7.1. Religious and Charitable Endowments	123
	7.2. Registration and Stamps	125
	7.3. Revenue–Bangalore Division	127
	7.4. Revenue–Belgaum Division	128
	7.5. Revenue–Gulbarga Division	130
	7.6. Revenue–Mysore Division	133
	7.7. Survey Settlement and Land Records.	138
VIII.	*Agriculture and Animal Husbandry :*	141
	8.1. Agriculture	143
	8.2. Horticulture	152
	8.3. Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services	154
	8.4. Red Dane Project	161
	8.5. Fisheries	163
IX.	*Food and Forest :*	169
	9.1. Food and Civil Supplies	171
	9.2. Forests	173
X.	*Rural Development and Co-operation :*	177
	10.1. Co-operation	179
	10.2. Directorate of Sugar	184
	10.3. Marketing	186
	10.4. Weights and Measures	188
XI.	*Public Works and Electricity :*	191
	11.1. Communications and Buildings	193
	11.2. Architecture	194
	11.3. National Highways	196
	11.4. Irrigation North, Belgaum	198
	11.5. Irrigation South, Mysore	199
	11.6. T. B. Project, Munirabad	203
	11.7. Karnataka Engineering Research Station.	205
	11.8. Minor Irrigation and Public Health Engineering	209
	11.9. Water Resources Development Organisation	210
	11.10. Ports and Inland Water Transport	212
	11.11. Electrical Inspectorate to Government	216

Chapter No.	Title	Page No.
XII.	*Commerce and Industries:*	
12.1.	Industries and Commerce	219
12.2.	Sandal Wood Oil Factories	221
12.3.	Mines and Geology	223
12.4.	Sericulture	224
12.5.	Stores Purchase.	227
XIII.	*Education and Youth Services:*	229
13.1.	Archaeology and Museums	231
13.2.	Public Instructions	233
13.3.	Text-Books	235
13.4.	Collegiate Education	237
13.5.	Technical Education	240
13.6.	National Cadet Corps	242
16.7.	Youth Services	245
13.8.	State Archives	247
13,9	State Central Library	250
13.10.	Development of Kannada and Languages	251
13.11.	Mining Education	252
13.12.	Flying Training School	254
13.13.	Printing, Stationery and Publications.	255
13.14.	State Educational Research and Training	257
XIV.	*Health and Municipal Administration:*	260
14.1.	Health and Family Welfare Services	265
14.2.	Indian Medicine	267
14.3.	Drugs Control	275
14.4.	Town Planning	277
XV.	*Social Welfare and Labour:*	279
15.1.	Labour	283
15.2	Chief Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers	285
15.3.	Employment and Training	289
15.4.	Social Welfare	291
15.5.	Women and Children's Welfare	294
XVI.	*Planning:*	298
16.1.	Bureau of Economics and Statistics	303
16.2.	Government Computer Centre.	305
		311

CHAPTER I

THE BACK-DROP

...State Archives,
...rary)
...
(...)
...ಪ್ರತಿ, ಕೃತಿಯ Acc... No.....
...ಅಂಗಳ Date.....

1 The land and its resources

1.01 Karnataka, the land of Kannadigas, came into being on 1-11-1956 in persuance of the States Re-organisation Act, 1956. The State was known as the State of Mysore till 1-11-1973, on which date it acquired its present name.

1.02 The state is situated in the south-western part of the peninsular region of India, between 11°5' N-19°N latitudes and 74°E-78°30'E longtitudes. The state with altitude of about 1500 M in the west and gradually sloping down towards north-east to an altitude of about 600 M, forms part of the Deccan Plateau of India. North to south, the state stretches to about 600 Kms. and west to east to about 300 Kms. The state has a coastline of about 300 Kms. in the west. With an area of 1.92 lakh Sq. Kms., the State is the sixth largest in India.

1.03 The state is bounded by the Arabian sea in the west, the State of Maharashtra in the north, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu in the east, and Tamilnadu and Kerala in the south. For administrative purposes, Karnataka is divided into four divisions, further subdivided into 19 districts and 175 taluks. As per 1971 census, there were 26,826 villages and 245 towns in the state. The capital of the state is Bangalore city, a metropolis situated at the South-eastern corner of the state. Bangalore is the biggest of the 11 cities of the state with a population of nearly 16.54 lakhs (1971 census).

1.04 Broadly, four Physio-agronomic regions can be identified : (i) Coastal region, a narrow strip of land along the western coast, (ii) the malnad (Meaning hilly-land) region—mainly a forest belt adjoining, and to the east of the coastal region; of about 40-60 Kms. in width and extending from Belgaum in the north to Kodagu in the south, (iii) the northern maidan and (iv) the southern maidan ; the latter two being generally known as the maidan region and lying further east of malnad.

1.05 Four main soil types are found in the state. Laterite and lateritic soils abound in the western parts of the state in a longitudinal strip confined to hilly and high rainfall regions of the Western Ghats and in small patches in Bidar district in extreme north. Red-loam and red-sandy-loams occur in the southern districts. Black soils cover vast tracts in the northern districts of the state. Alluvial soils mostly occur in the plains of coastal region and river valleys.

1.06 A major portion of the rainfall is received from the South-West Monsoon between July and October. The retreating monsoons between mid-October-November are also of some importance in the south eastern parts of the state. The normal annual rainfall for the state is 1355 MMs. against which the actual rainfall during 1976 was 1,067 MMs. The coastal areas received heavy and dependable rainfall of about 2,500 MMs. during May-October ; the malnad region between 1400-2000 MMs., of assured rainfall annually ; the area lying further east receives low-to medium rainfall of 700 MMs. which, being highly variable is not reliable.

1.07 The climate is more or less salubrious and equable throughout the year. The coastal region has mean monthly temperature ranging from 25°C to 27°C all the year round with a very small daily range of variation of about 3°C. High humidity is common in this region. The malnad region is relatively cool. The monthly mean temperature varies between 18°C to 25°C. The southern maidan has an equable climate, the northern maidan, however, being a region of warm winters and hot summers.

1.08 A number of rivers and streams spring forth in the long ranges of dissected hills running north to south, of the malnad region. There are two main river systems rising in the western ghats (i) those flowing to the west to join the Arabian sea, which are relatively short and (ii) those coursing over long distances to the east and draining into the Bay of Bengal. The Sharavathy, the Nethravathy and the Kali are the important westward rivers. The Krishna in the North with its major tributaries *viz.*, the Tungabhadra, the Malaprabha, the Ghataprabha and the Bheema and the Cauvery in the south with its major tributaries *viz.*, the Hemavathy, the Kabini, the Shimsha and the Arkavathy are the rivers flowing to the east. A water shed separates the northern and the southern maidan into two river valleys *viz.*, the Krishna the north and the Cauvery in the south, the former accounting for about 60% of the maidan region.

1.09 About 19.7% of the geographical area of the state was covered by forests during the year under report. Most of the Malnad region is covered by forests. Evergreen forests mark this region as also the narrow strip along the southern boundary of the State. Sandalwood, teak rosewood, laurel wood, cedar and bamboos are some of the

economic species found in this forest. The rest of the state is covered by shrubs and forests of poor quality. During the year 1976–77, about 14.08 lakh cubic metres of timber, 17.11 lakh cubic metres of firewood, 1,659 tonnes of sandal-wood, 19.58 thousand tonnes charcoal and 1.69 lakh tonnes of bamboos were extracted from these forests. The revenue derived from these forests during the same year amounted to about Rs. 30.35 crores.

1.10 The 300 Km. long western sea-board provides abundant scope for development of marine fisheries. During the year, marine fish catch was about 62,800 tonnes and fresh water fish catch 33,100 tonnes.

1.11 As per the 1972 livestock census, the livestock wealth consisted of 100.19 lakh cattle, 32.12 lakh buffaloes, 42.62 lakh sheep, 37.26 lakh goats, 2.61 lakh pigs and 34,000 horses and ponies and 101.62 lakh poultry.

1.12 The state is fairly well endowed with mineral resources. A variety of minerals occur in different parts of the state. Karnataka is the only gold producing state in the country; Kolar and Raichur are the gold producing districts in the state. Some parts in Dharwad, Shimoga, Mysore and Hassan districts are found to have gold bearing deposits. Deposits of iron ore, noted for their high iron contents, are fairly abundant; estimated at about 2 000 million tonnes. The richest deposits occur in Bellary district. Chitradurga, Uttara Kannada, Tumkur, Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Mandya are the other districts where deposits of iron ore occur. Manganese ore occur in Bellary, Shimoga, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Uttara Kannada and Dharwad districts. Chromite, bauxite, mica,

China-clay, asbestos, feldspar are some of the other minerals available. Limetsone and granite occur extensively in different parts of the State. During the year 1976, 33.59 lakh tonnes of iron ore (valued at Rs. 45.00 crores) 4.55 lakh tonnes of manganese ore (Rs.2.23 crores), 42,100 tonnes of bauxite (Rs. 0.10 crore), 7,800 tonnes of chromite (Rs. 0.03 crore), 9,600 tonnes of dolomite (Rs. 0.02 crore) and 8, 900 tonnes of magnesite (Rs. 0.03 crore) were mined in the State. In addition, 3,132 Kgs. of gold valued at Rs. 16.06 crores and 234 Kgs. of silver valued at Rs. 0.02 crore were produced. This apart 23.21 lakh tonnes of limestone valued at Rs. 5.32 crores and 91,200 tonnes of quartz valued at Rs. 0.16 crore were also produced.

2. The People

2.01 According to the 1971 census, the state had a population of 292.99 lakhs. The state was the 8th largest in the country in terms of population and had a density of 153 persons per Sq. Km. as compared to 173 for the country. The southern and western fringe districts are more densely populated.

2.02 In 1971 the rural population was about 221.77 lakhs (75.7 per cent) and the urban population was 71.22 lakhs (24.3%) The districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga, Dharwad and Belgaum are more urbanised than the rest.

2.03 For every 1,000 males, there were 957 females in 1971 as against 955 and 966 in 1961 and 1951 respectively. In the western coastal district of Dakshina Kannada, however, females outnumbered males, the sex ratio being 1,058 : 1,000 as per the 1971 census.

2.04 The economy of the state is marked by excessive dependence of population on agriculture for its livelihood. As per the 1971 census, 101.71 lakh persons (34.7 per cent) were workers. Of the workers 67.90 lakh persons (66.7 per cent) were engaged in agriculture and allied activities. Workers in mining and quarying numbered 0.52 lakhs (0.51 percent), in manufacturing 10.39 lakhs (10.23 per cent) and in other tertiary sectors–construction, trade and commerce, Transport and Communications and Services–18.7 lakhs (18.47 per cent).

2.05 As per 1971 census, Hindus numbering 253.32 lakhs (86.12 per cent) constituted a major religious group, followed by Muslims 31.13 lakhs (or 10.62 per cent), Christians 6.13 lakhs (2.09 per cent) and Jains 2.19 lakhs (0.73 percent). Of the total population, scheduled castes and tribes numbered 38.50 lakhs (13.14 per cent) and 2.31 lakhs (0.79 per cent) respectively.

2.06 Kannada, the official language of the state and one of the major languges in the country (as per the 8th schedule of the consititution of India) is spoken by the largest number of persons in the state. As per the 1971 Census, 193.29 lakh persons (66.0 per cent) returned Kannada as their mother tongue. This was followed by Telugu-23.98 lakh persons (8.2 per cent) Marthi–11.87 lakh persons (4.1 per cent), Tamil-9.99 lakh persons (3.4 per cent), Hindi 5.27 lakh persons (1.8 per cent), Malyalam-4.25 lakh persons (1.45 per cent) and Urdu- 2.64 lakh persons (0.9 per cent.) Karnataks is thus one of the most cosmopolitan of the states in India.

3. Agriculture

3.01 Agriculture has been the mainstay of the economy. At current and constant (1970–71) prices, it accounted for 44.6 per cent and 49.0 per cent respectively of the state Domestic Product during 1976–77.

3.02 As per the 1971 agricultural census, there were 35.51 lakh holdings in the state accounting for an area of 113.68 lakh hectares. Nearly 68 per cent of the holdings were small, below 3 acres in extent, accounting only for about 26 per cent of the total area of all holdings. Thus, land holdings in Karnataka are predominantly small in size.

3.03 Of the total geographical area of about 190.64 lakh hectares (according to village papers), 92·1 lakh hectares (48.1 percent) were sown during the year. Roughly, 7.1 per cent of the net area under the plough were sown more than once during the year. Fallows, accounting for 26.56 lakh hectares constituted 13.9 per cent of the net area sown.

3.04 During the year 1976–77, 72.6 per cent of the cropped area (71.62 lakh hectares) was accounted for by food crops. The major food crops were rice, jowar, ragi, bajra, maize, wheat, tur, bengalgram, other pulses, and sugarcane. Among the non-food crops, groundnut, safflower, coconut, chillies and cotton were major crops. Karnataka stood first in terms of area under ragi in the country. Karnataka was also one of the major states growing rice (X) Jowar (III), groundnut (IV) and cotton (III). The state is also well known for plantation crops of coffee (I), cardamom (II), pepper (II), and areca and coconut (II) leading the other states in the production of coffee.

Note : Roman figures in brackets in para 3.04 refer to the rank of Karnataka amongst the states in India.

3.05 Yield rates of some of the major crops of the state compared favourably with the all-India rates. Yield rates (in Kgs./Hectare) of these crops during 1976-77 were, rice 1,598 (1,090), jowar 697 (670), maize 2,813 (1,060), ragi 941 (820), wheat 543 (1,390), gram 427 (680), tur 470 (670), groundnut 460 (750), cotton (lint) 105 (140), and sugarcane 76 tonnes (55.3).

3.06 Foodgrains production during the year under report was about 48.23 lakh tonnes, a fall of 31.5 per cent as compared to the production during 1975-76. Production of cereals and millets was of the order of 43.77 lakh tonnes and that of pulses about 4.46 lakh tonnes (corresponding figures for 1975-76 were 63.05 lakh tonnes and 4.23 lakh tonnes). Out turn of oil seeds during the year was 4.46 lakh tonnes, the share of groundnut itself being 3.67 lakh tonnes, Output of sugarcane, in terms of gur, was 10.38 lakh tonnes and that of cotton (lint) was 5.14 lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each. The output of sugarcane was of the same order as in 1975-76. and that of cotton was slighthy more than the output during 1975-76.

3.07 Index of agricultural production (base ; Triennium ending 1969-70—100) during the year was 103.1, that of gross cropped area 92.5 and that of productivity 104.0. Corresponding figures for 1975-76 were 133.5, 105.2 and 125.7. The shortfall in agricultural production and productivity was mainly due to adverse rainfall conditions during the year under report.

3.08 Karnataka has considerable irrigation resources. According to present reckoning, some 45 per cent of the

Note : Figures in brackets in para 3.05 refer to the all-India yield rates during the year 1976-77.

cultivable land is irrigable. During 1976-77, net irrigated area constituted 13.2 per cent of the net sown area, the actual net irrigated area being 12.15 lakh hectares. Gross irrigated area was 14.67 lakh hectares as against a gross cropped area of 98.64 lakh hectares (14.87 per cent) Major sources of irrigation were canals 5.12 lakh hectares (42.10 per cent), tanks 2.56 lakh hectares (22.1 per cent) and wells 3.27 lakh hectares (26.9 per cent). Rice, Sugarcane and jowar were the principal irrigated crops accounting for about 55.8 per cent of gross irrigated area. Wheat, ragi and cotton were the other important irrigated crops.

4. Industries

4.01 Karnataka has been the pioneer in industrial development. But the state has lost this place in the post independence era mainly due to power shortage, in the development of which also the state was a pioneer in the country. Yet Karnataka is one of the leading states in the matter of industrial development. The state has a well developed textiles, cement, sugar, paper, iron and steel, engineering, electrical and electronic industries. Some of the gigantic Government of India undertakings are located in the state, mostly at Bangalore only, the state capital. They are the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd, Bharat Electronic Ltd., Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., Some of the prominent State Government undertakings are the Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Ltd., the Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., the New Government Electric Factory, the Government Soap Factory, Government Silk Filatures, Sandalwood Oil Factories etc., Karnataka is also leading

in sericulture and accounts for nearly 80% of mulberry silk production in the country.

4.02 The State Government has been pursuing enlightened promotional policies for industrial development of the state mainly through the promotional agencies *viz.*, the Karnataka State Financial Corporation, the Karnataka Industrial Investment and Development Corporation, the Karnataka Small Industries Development Corporation, the Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board, the Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank, the Khadi and Village Industries Board etc., In addition, the Government of India organisations *viz.*, the Small Industries Services Institute, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have also been contributing considerably, towards industrial development.

4.03 At the end of 1976, 6,859* factories were registered under the Factories Act which had an average employment of 4.72* lakhs. Production of some of the major industries during the year was as follows (all in tonnes):— Pig iron 1,15,495, finished steel 1,30,508; steel ingots 67,362; ferro-alloys 19,326; Cement 18,72,000, Sugar 3,60,536, Paper 93,704 and Vanaspati 4,003.

Karnataka is also well known for many rural/cottage Industries and handicrafts. Important among them are Handloom, Agarbathi making, Sandalwood and ivory carving, lacquerware, bidariware, inlay work; stone and bronze sculpture.

---

* Provisional figures

5. Infrastructure

(B) 015903

5.01 Electricity :

As already noted, Karnataka has been the pioneer in the development of electricity. The first Hydro-Electric Project in India was commissioned at Shiva Samudram in Mandya district of the state. The entire electricity generation in the state is from hydro-electric projects. There were 6 hydro-electric generating stations in the state. The total installed capacity of these projects as at the end of the year under report was 1055.70 MWS. as against the connected load of 2730 MWs., Electricity generated during the year was about 5371 million units as against consumption of 4687 million units. Consumers during the year, numbered 20.45 lakhs a majority of whom, *i.e.*, 11.57 lakhs (56.5 per cent) was domestic consumers. However, major part of Eletricity (about 75 per cent) consumed in the state was accounted for, by the industrial consumers. At the end of the year 17,850 villages and 245 towns (nearly 66.7%) of the total towns and villages were electrified. About 2.40 lakh irrigation pumpsets were energised.

5.02 Transport and Communications :

At the end of the year, the state had 2,936 Kms. of railways including 546 Kms. of broadgauge. The state had a 90,600 Kms. network of roads at the end of the year, of which nearly 62,000 Kms. were maintained by the State Public Works Department. About 57.6 per cent of the roads were surfaced roads, mainly black topped and water bound Macadam. Of the P. W. D. roads, 1,968 Kms. were National highways, 7,615 Kms. State highways, 12,921 Kms. major district roads, and the rest other district and village roads.

At the end of the year, 2.48 lakh vehicles, of all descriptions were registered in the state. Of this, 51.65 per cent were motor cycles, 16.99 per cent motor cars and 8.67 per cent goods vehicles. Bangalore district alone accounted for about 59.6 per cent of all vehicles registered in the state.

5.03 Banking :

In the banking sector also Karnataka is one of the advanced states in the country. Four of the nationalised commercial banks, *viz.*, Canara Bank, Syndicate Bank, Vijaya Bank and Corporation Bank are incorporated in the state, in addition to the State Bank of Mysore, a subsidiary of the State Bank of India. At the end of 1976, 2,053 branches of commercial and foreign banks were functioning in the state. Of this, about 42 per cent were located in rural areas. These banks had mobilised at the end of 1976-77 (as on the last Friday of June), deposits amounting to Rs. 738.76 crores and had advanced Rs. 735.76 crores. Outstanding advances to agriculture as on 31st March 1977 amounted to Rs. 175.08 crores (provisional).

5.04 Joint-stock Companies :

155 Joint-stock Companies were newly registered during the year, 2 went into liquidation and as at end of the year 1,978 companies, including 340 public limited companies were functioning in the State. Companies newly registered had an authorised capital of Rs. 162.99 crores and those functioning at the end of the year Rs. 302.40 crores.

5.05 Industrial Finance (Term Finance) :

During the year, the Karnataka State Financial Corporation sanctioned 291 applications involving an amount

of Rs. 11.06 crores, by way of term loans etc., for establishment/expansion of Industries in the state. The Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation sanctioned 18 applications involving Rs. 2.90 crores. The outstanding credit by the two agencies amounted to Rs. 33.44 crores and Rs. 3.93 crores respectively.

5.06 Co-operation :

At the end of the year 1976-77 (ending June) 20,407 societies of all categories were functioning with a combined membership of 64.54 lakhs. Of the societies, primary agricultural credit societies numbered 5,348 with a membership of 27.58 lakhs. There were 176 Primary Land Development Banks. The Primary Agricultural Credit Societies advanced an amount of Rs. 91.15 crores by way of short term and medium term loans during the year and recoveries amounted to Rs. 66.28 crores. The 176 Primary Land Development Banks advanced a sum of Rs. 26.02 crores by way of long term loans during the year.

5.07 Agricultural Marketing :

The sale of all principal agricultural produce is regulated in the State. The notified commodities numbering about 40 (which vary from taluka to taluka) are to be sold through the regulated markets established under the relevant Act. There were 252 such markets, including sub-markets, functioning during the year. The total turnover during the year in these markets was valued at Rs. 428.20 crores. Major commodities, in terms of value, transacted in these markets were paddy and rice, groundnut and groundnut seeds, ragi, jowar, wheat, tur, cotton, chillies, cardamom, onion, potatos, jaggery, coconut and copra and arecanut.

6. Labour and Employment

6.01 Employment :

Employment in the organised sector stood at 10.16 lakhs (as per the EMI Surveys) at the end of March 1977, of which 68.6 per cent was accounted for by the Public Sector. Again, industrial employment accounted for nearly 30 per cent of the total employment in the organised sector. Employment in registered factories as on 31-12-1976 was 4.72 lakhs, in Mines 28,400, in Plantations 47,200 and in Shops and establishments 2.54 lakhs.

6.02 Labour :

As at the end of 1976, 1,059 trade unions were registered in the state. Of this, 642 reporting unions had a membership of 3.48 lakhs, about 2.93 lakhs being men and 55,000 being women. These unions had an income of Rs. 65.09 lakhs as against the expenditure of Rs. 33.08 lakhs during the year. Industrial labour absenteeism during the year 1976-77 was 15.4 per cent and plantation labour absenteeism nearly 20.0 per cent.

There was a slight deterioration in industrial peace during the year as compared to the previous year. There were 44 strikes involving about 26,700 workers leading to a loss of about 63,700 mandays of work as compared to 13 strikes involving 8,100 workers and 59,200 mandays lost during 1975-76. During 1976-77, there was one lockout involving about 14,800 workers, mandays lost being 73,800 (corresponding figures of 1975-76 are lockouts 3, workers involved 3,100 and mandays lost 2,24,700).

During the year, there were 46 closures involving 4,400 workers as against 35 closures involving 5,200 workers during the previous year.

6.03 Employment Exchanges :

31 Employment Exchanges, excluding 3 University Employment Bureaus were functioning in the State. Employment seekers newly registered in these exchanges during the year numbered 2.34 lakhs. These Exchanges were able to secure employment for about 18,000 persons. At the end of the year, about 4.90 lakh persons were still on the live register of the employment exchanges.

7. Social Services

7.01 Education and Literacy :

Literacy rate for the state was 31.5 per cent (1971 census) as against 29.5 per cent for the country. Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Bangalore, Uttara Kannada, Dharwad, Shimoga and Chickmagalur districts were above the state average. The districts of Gulbarga (18.7 per cent), Bidar and Raichur (each 20.2 per cent) and Mandya (22.5 per cent) were the most backward districts from the point of view of literacy.

Five universities (including the Indian Institute of Science) were functioning in the State with 390 affiliated Colleges/Institutions. The state is well advanced in the field of technical education. Twenty Medical (including Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Pharmaceutical) Colleges, 18 Engineering Colleges, 2 Agricultural Colleges, 1 Agricultural Engineering College, 1 Veterinary Collge and 1 Fisheries College were functioning in the state during the year. In the sphere of School educat.on also, the State had achieved good progress. At the end of 1976–77, 37,477 schools for general education were functioning of which 1,913 were nursery schools, 33,474 were primary schools and 2,090

were secondary schools. In addition, 338 schools for professional and special education were also functioning. Enrolment in nursery schools was about 1.19 lakhs, in primary schools about 45.31 lakhs and in high schools about 5.70 lakhs.

7.02 Health and Family Welfare:

At the end of 1976, 1,233 hospitals and dispensaries were functioning in the state. These had a combined bed strength of 30,695. In addition, 266 Primary Health Centres, 182 Primary Health Units and 371 Family Welfare Centres were also functioning.

8. Overall

8.01 Finances of the State:

The state witnessed a surplus of Rs. 63.87 crores on its revenue account. However taking the capital account also into consideration the year under report ended with an overall deficit of Rs. 9.51 crores. According to the accounts for the year, the revenue receipts were about Rs. 559.11 crores as against an expenditure (revenue account) of Rs. 495.24 crores. Non-tax revenue during the year was Rs. 15.51 crores, grants-in-aid from Central Government Rs. 43.25 crores and State's share of Union excise duties Rs. 56.42 crores. Total capital expenditure outside the revenue account was Rs. 77.60 crores.

Of the total revenue receipts of Rs. 559.11 crores, tax revenue, including states' share of Union excise duties of Rs. 56.42 crores, was Rs. 332.74 crores, thus accounting for about 60 per cent. About 73 per cent of the tax revenue was from state tax revenue, the remaining being from the states' share in income tax and excise duties.

Of the total tax revenue of Rs. 332.74 crores during the year, indirect taxes accounted for 83 per cent, the most important of which were sales tax, state excise duties, states' share of union excise duties, states' share of income tax and tax on items. To the non-tax revenue including grants-in-aid from Central Government, earnings from economic services (32 per cent), interest (32 per cent) and grants-in-aid from Central Government (22 per cent) were the major contributors.

Of the expenditure on revenue account about 73 per cent constituted development expenditure. Of this, expenditure on economic services accounted for about 46 per cent, major items being major and minor irrigation, agriculture, forests, roads and bridges, industries including village and small industries and community development. Capital expenditure, outside the revenue account during the year was about Rs. 77.60 crores as against the corresponding expenditure of Rs. 100.61 crores during 1975–76.

Receipts and disbursements during the year under public debt including loans and advances were Rs. 140.92 crores and 149.11 crores respectively. Similarly receipts and disbursements under public account, including small savings and provident fund, reserve funds, deposits and advances, remittances etc., were Rs. 678.25 crores and Rs. 660.24 crores respectively.

8.02 Annual plan:

The annual plan outlay for the year 1976–77 was Rs. 200.18 crores as against Rs. 139.00 crores during 1975–76, the corresponding expenditure figures being Rs. 247.67 crores and Rs. 178.32 crores respectively. During the year

under report, irrigation and power, together accounted for 51 per cent of the total outlay and 41 per cent of the total expenditure. Agriculture and social and community services accounted respectively for 16 per cent and 19 per cent of the outlay and 17 per cent and 21 per cent of the expenditure.

8.03 State Income:

The state income of Karnataka, at current prices, during the year under report was estimated at Rs. 3,272 crores as compared to Rs. 67,120 crores for the country. Per capita income in the State at current prices was worked out at Rs. 999 as against the corresponding figure of Rs. 1,086 for the country.

Contribution of the primary sectors (agriculture, forestry and logging, fishing and mining and quarrying) to the state income during the year was Rs. 1,553 crores (47%), that of secondary sector (manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas and water supply) Rs. 728 crores (22 per cent) and that of tertiary sector (transport, storage, communication, trade, banking, services etc.,) Rs. 991 crores (30 per cent).

8.04 Prices:

During 1976, the average monthly index of wholesale prices in the state was 422 (1952–53=100). The prices of all essential commodities, *viz.*, cereals, pulses, edible oil seeds, gur etc., registered a downward trend as compared to the prices during the previous year. However, the prices of castor, cardamom, pepper, arecanut and coffee registered an upward trend.

During 1976, the consumer price index for working class (annual average) registered a fall in all the ten centres of the State. In Bangalore City, the index fell from 338 in 1975 to 314 in 1976, a fall of about 7 per cent. Similar decreases were noticed in all the centres. There was a fall in the food prices and also in the general price in all the ten centres.

The consumer price index for urban non-manual employees (Base 1960–100) also registered a modest fall of about 1 to 2 per cent in all the centres of the state. For Bangalore the annual average for 1976 was 282 as against 285 for 1975, a fall of roughly 1 per cent.

The consumer price index for agricultural labourers (Base 1960–61 = 100), however registered a substantial fall to 296 in 1976 from 352 in 1975 (nearly 16 per cent). The fall in the index of food grains for this category of employees was even more spectacular, *ie.*, from 394 in 1975 to 316 in 1976 or a fall of nearly 20 per cent.

9. General Administration

9.01 Administrative divisions: For administrative purposes the nineteen districts of the state have been grouped into four divisions, *viz.*:

(*a*) Bangalore division consisting of: (1) Bangalore (2) Chitradurga (3) Kolar (4) Shimoga and (5) Tumkur districts.

(*b*) Mysore division consisting of: (1) Mysore (2) Mandya (3) Hassan (4) Chickmagalur (5) Kodagu and (6) Dakshina Kannada districts.

(*c*) Belgaum division consisting of: (1) Belgaum (2) Dharwad (3) Bijapur and (4) Uttara Kannada districts.

(*d*) Gulbarga division consisting of: (1) Bellary (2) Gulbarga (3) Raichur and (4) Bidar districts. The administration is carried on by the Governor assisted by a council of ministers which functions on the basis of joint responsibility.

There are two houses of Legislature, *viz.*, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Secretariat and the State Legislature are located in the 'Vidhana Soudha at Bangalore'. Most of the heads of departments and their offices are also located at Bangalore.

9.02 The City of Bangalore is the State capital. Bangalore has a salubrious climate, well laid-out parks, flourishing educational and other institutions. The city is 3,000 feet above sea level. Due to the rapid growth of the city, new extensions are being laid-out by the Bangalore Development Authority and these extensions as and when ready are being included into the limits of Bangalore City Corporation. Apart from this, large industries in the Public Sector are coming alround the periphery of Bangalore. The city, as all others in the country, is facing many problems associated with rapid growth/urbanisation.

9.03 Governor of Karnataka: Shri Umashankar Dikshit continued to be the Governor of Karnataka. The Governor fulfilled several important engagements during the year.

The list of some of the very important persons who visited the state during the year is given below :

Sl. No.	Name of the dignitory	Period of visit/stay	
		From	To
1.	H.E. Shri Seretse Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana	07-04-1976	09-04-1976
2.	Rt. Hon'ble Dr. Tulsi Giri, Prime Minister of Nepal.	10-04-1976	11-04-1976
3.	Shri Fakrudin Ali Ahmed, President of India.	11-04-1976	13-04-1976
4.	Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammed, Union Minister of State for Law, Justice & Company Affairs.	17-04-1976	18-04-1976
5.	Shri Raj Bahadur, Union Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation.	20-04-1976	21-04-1976
6.	Shri Bansilal, Union Defence Minister.	23-04-1976	25-04-1976
7.	Shri C. V. Kapadia, Chairman, General Insurance Corporation of India.	27-04-1976	27-04-1976
8.	Shri V. Siddarthachary, High Commissioner of India in Singapore	28-04-1976	28-04-1976
9.	Dr. M. Channa Reddy, Governor of Uttar Pradesh.	02-05-1976	05-05-1976
10.	Shri T. A. Pai, Union Minister of Industries and Civil Supplies.	16-05-1976	16-05-1976
11.	H. E. Mr. Stoyan Zaimov, Ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgeria.	17-05-1976	17-05-1976
12.	Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia, Governor of Andhra Pradesh.	23-05-1976	24-05-1976

Sl. No.	Name of the dignitory	Period of visit/stay	
		From	To
13.	Shri Chandrajit Yadav, Union Minister of Steel and Mines.	24-05-1976	24-05-1976
14.	Mr. Venzralf, Consul General of the Federal Republic of Germany in Madras.	01-06-1976	01-06-1976
15.	Shri Chokka Rao, Minister for Transport, Andhra Pradesh.	05-06-1976	05-06-1976
16.	Shri Dharma Vira, Former Governor of Karnataka.	09-06-1976	09-06-1976
17.	Geani Zail Singh, Chief Minister of Punjab.	10-06-1976	10-06-1976
18.	Smt. Susheela Rohatigi, Union Deputy Minister of Finance.	10-06-1976	11-06-1976
19.	Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Union Minister of State for Agriculture & Irrigation.	15-06-1976	16-06-1976
20.	Shri Sukhdev Prasad, Union Deputy Minister of Steel and Mines.	15-06-1976	15-06-1976
21.	Shri S. B. Chavan, Chief Minister of Maharashtra.	15-06-1976	17-06-1976
22.	Shri S. S. Ray, Chief Minister of West Bengal.	15-06-1976	17-06-1976
23.	Shri Achuta Menon, Chief Minister of Kerala.	15-06-1976	17-06-1976
24.	Shri S. C. Sinha, Chief Minister of Assam.	15-06-1976	17-06-1976
25.	Shri Narayana Dutt Tiwari, Chief Minister of Uttara Pradesh	15-06-1676	17-06-1976

Sl. No.	Name of the dignitory	Period of visit/stay	
		From	To
26.	Shri C. Subramaniam, Union Minister of Finance ...	16-06-1976	16-06-1976
27.	Mr. Essa Mohamed Essa, Consul General of the Sultanate of Oman in Bombay ...	16-06-1976	16-06-1976
28.	Shri Tarun Kanti Ghosh, Minister of Commerce and Industries, West Bengal ...	17-06-1676	20-06-1976
29.	Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia, Governor of Tamil Nadu ...	20-06-1976	20-06-1976
30.	H. E. Mr. Daudda Sow, Minister of Information of Senegal ...	05-07-1976	05-07-1976
31.	Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia, Governor of Tamil Nadu ...	07-07-1976	07-07-1976
32.	Shri T. A. Pai, Union Minister of Industry & Civil Supplies ...	08-07-1976	11-07-1976
33.	Shri C. Subramaniam, Union Minister of Finance ...	09-07-1976	09-07-1976
34.	Mr. Charles W. Mc. Caskill American Consul General in Southern India. Madras ...	10-07-1976	10-07-1976
35.	Prof. S Nurul Hassan, Union Education Minister ...	10-07-1976	11-07-1976
36	Consul General of Japan in Madras ...	11-07-1976	11-07-1976
37.	Shri Krishna Swaroop, Ministry of Revenue, Government of India ...	12-07-1976	15-07-1976
38.	Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University ...	24-07-1976	25-07-1976

Sl. No.	Name of the dignitory		Period of visit/stay	
			From	To
39.	Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, Union Minister of Commerce	...	24-07-1976	25-07-1976
40.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Union Deputy Minister of Commerce	...	25-07-1976	26-07-1976
41.	Shri S. D. Sharma, Union Minister of Communications	...	26-07-1976	27-07-1976
42.	Shri Jagannath Pahadia, Union Deputy Minister of Communications	...	26-07-1976	27-07-1976
43.	Shri P. N. Haksar, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission	...	01-08-1976	05-08-1976
44.	Shri Annasaheb P. Sindhe, Union Minister of State for Agriculture and Irrigation	...	05-08-1976	05-08-1976
45.	Shri P. C. Sethi, Union Minister for Chemicals & Fertilizers	...	06-08-1976	07-08-1976
46.	Smt. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India	...	15-08-1976	19-08-1976
47.	Sardar Swaran Singh, Former Union Minister	...	20-08-1976	20-08-1976
48.	Mr. Peter Curtis, High Commissioner of Australia in India	...	20-08-1976	20-08-1976
49.	Shri T. A. Pai, Union Minister of Industry	...	22-08-1976	22-08-1976
50.	Shri S. B. Chavan, Chief Minister of Maharashtra	...	22-08-1976	23-08-1976
51.	Dr. Y. S. Parmar, Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh	...	23-08-1976	23-08-1976

Sl. No	Name of the dignitory		Period of visit/stay	
			From	To
52.	Shri Jagjivan Ram, Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation	...	03-09-1976	04-09-1976
53.	Shri Justice P. N. Bhagwathi, Judge, Supreme Court of India	...	03-09-1976	05-09-1976
54.	Shri Anna Saheb Shindhe, Union Minister of State for Agriculture	...	03-09-1976	04-09-1976
55.	Shri Ram Sevak Chowdhary, Union Minister of State for Health and Family Planning	...	04-09-1976	04-09-1976
56.	Shri A.P. Sharma, Union Minister of State for Industries	...	04-09-1976	06-09-1976
57.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, Union Minister of State for Wakfs and Housing	...	06-09-1976	07-09-1976
58.	Dr. V.A. Seyid Mahammod, Union Minister of State for Law, Justice, and Company Affairs.	...	06-09-1976	07-09-1976
59.	Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Union Minister of State for Agriculture and Irrigation.	...	10-09-1976	11-09-1976
60.	Shri Tarun Kanti Ghosh, Minister of Commerce and Industries, West Bengal	...	06-10-1976	08-10-1976
61.	Shri T.A. Pai, Union Minister for Industry	...	09-10-1976	09-10-1976
62.	Shri Kamalapathi Tripathi, Union Minister of Railways	...	13-10-1976	13-10-1976
63.	Shri B. D. Jatti, Vice President of India	...	14-10-1976	19-10-1976

Sl. No.	Name of the dignitory	Period of visit/stay	
		From	To
64.	Shri Chandrajit Yadav, Union Minister of Steel and Mines ...	16-10-1976	17-10-1976
65.	Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia, Governor of Tamil Nadu ...	20-10-1976	20-10-1976
66.	Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Union Minister of Education and Social Welfare ...	20-10-1976	20-10-1976
67.	Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy, Union Minister of Home ...	20-10-1976	21-10-1976
68.	Shri Om Mehta, Union Minister of State for Home ...	20-10-1976	21-10-1976
69.	Shri J. Chokka Rao, Minister of Agriculture, Andhra Pradesh ...	24-10-1976	24-10-1976
70.	Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy, Union Home Minister ...	07-11-1976	07-11-1976
71.	H. E. Mr. Shamsur Rahman, High Commissioner for Bangala Desh in India ...	08-11-1976	08-11-1976
72.	Shri Mamthai Shah, Chairman Banking Commission ...	09-11-1976	09-11-1976
73.	His Royal Highness, Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah and family of Nepal ...	12-11-1976	14-11-1976
74.	Shri T. A. Pai, Union Minister of Industry ...	15-11-1976	16-11-1976
75.	H E. Mr. Todor Zhvkov, President of the Irate Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria ...	18-11-1976	19-11-1976

Sl. No.	Name of the dignitory	Period of visit/stay	
		From	To
76.	Shri Bhatam Sri Ramamurthy, Minister for Tribal Welfare and Technical Education, Andhra Pradesh ...	21-11-1976	21-11-1976
77.	Shri S. Chakravarthy, Governor of Himachal Pradesh ...	22-11-1976	22-11-1976
78.	Shri T. A. Pai, Union Minister of Industry ...	22-11-1976	25-11-1976
79.	Shri N.N.Wanchoo, Governor of Kerala ...	25-11-1976	28-11-1976
80.	Smt. Susheela Rohatgi, Union Dy. Minister of Information and Broadcasting ...	27-11-1976	27-11-1976
81.	Shri V. C. Shukla, Union Minister of Information & Broadcasting ...	27-11-1976	28-11 1976
82.	His Royal Highness Prince Hassan Bin Talal of Jordon ...	28-11-1976	29-11-1976
83.	Shri P. N. Haksar, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission ...	03-12-1976	05-12-1976
84.	Shri Justice P. N. Bhagwati, Judge, Supreme Court of India ...	03-12-1976	05-12-1976
85.	Shri Pranab Mukharjee, Union Minister of State for Revenue & Banking ...	06-12-1976	07-12-1976
86.	Shri B. D. Jatti, Vice President of India ...	09-12-1976	09-12-1976
87.	H. E. Mr. Pal Losonezi, President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic ...	09-12-1976	9-12-1976

Sl. No.	Name of the dignitory	Period of visit/stay	
		From	To
88.	Smt. Tarakeshwari Sinha ...	11-12-1976	11-12-1976
89.	Shri R. D. Bhandare, Governor of Andhra Pradesh ...	11-12-1976	13-12-1976
90.	Shri T. A. Pai, Union Minister of Industry ...	13-12-1976	13-12-1976
91.	Shri K. D. Malaviya, Union Minister of Petroleum ...	19-12-1976	20-12-1976
92.	Shri Y. B. Chavan, Union Minister of External Affairs	21-12-1976	22-12-1976
93.	Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia, Governor of Tamil Nadu ...	27-12-1976	28-12-1976
94.	Shri Om Mehta, Union Minister of State for Home ...	27-12-1976	28-12-1976
95.	Shri A. P. Sharma, Union Minister of State for Industry	05-01-1977	05-01-1977
96.	Shri Kamalapathi Tripathi, Union Minister of Railways	13-01-1977	13-01-1977
97.	Shri T. A. Pai, Union Minister of Industry	14-01-1977	15-01-1977
98.	H. E. Mr. Souphanouvong, President of the Laos Peoples Democratic Republic & President of the Peoples Supreme Assembly	16-01-1977	17-01-1977
99.	Syed Mir Quasim, Union Minister of Civil Supplies & Co-operation	19-01-1977	20-01-1977
100.	Shri K. Raghuramaiah, Union Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation and Parliamentary Affairs ...	30-01-1977	30-01-1977
101.	Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia, Governor of Tamil Nadu	30-01-1977	30-01-1977

Sl. No.	Name of the dignitory	Period of vist/stay	
		From	To
102.	Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Union Minister of Education ...	31-01-1977	01-02-1977
103.	Shri T. A. Pai, Union Minister of Industry ...	04-02-1977	05-02-1977
104.	Sri T. A. Pai, Union Minister of Industry ...	10-02-1977	12-02-1977
105.	Sri T. Swaminathan, Chief Election Commissioner ...	17-02-1977	17-02-1977
106.	Sri T. A. Pai, Union Minister of Industry ...	21-02-1977	22-02-1977
107.	Smt. Indira Gandhi Prime Minister of India ...	06-03-1977	06-03-1977
108.	Sri Tarun Kanti Ghosh, Minister of Home, West Bengal	18-03-1977	19-03-1977
109.	H. E. King Birendra Bir Bikrm Shah Dev of Nepal	28-03-1977	28-03-1977

2.1. Acts passed by the State Legislature

During the year 1976, a total of 83 Acts were passed by the State Legislature of which 27 were substantial Acts and 56 were amending Acts.

1. *The Karnataka State Legislature Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Repeal Act, 1976.* (Act No., I of 1976)

An Act to amend the Principal Act No. 20 of 1968. An Act to repeal the Karnataka State Legislature proceedings (Protection of Publication) Act, 1968. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 23-3-1976.

2. *The Karnataka Muncipal Laws (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 2 of 1976)

An Act to amend the Principal Act (Mysore Act No. 69 of 1949) An Act to amend certain laws relating to Muncipal Councils and Muncipal Corporations as in force in the State of Karnataka it received the assent of the Governor on the 23-2-1976.

3. *The University of Agricultural Sciences (Amendment) Act 1976.* (Act No. 3 of 1976)

An Act to amend the Principal Act, 1963 Section 5 was amended. The amending Act inserted explanations for the terms 'agriculturists' and 'freedom fighter'. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 23-2-1976.

4. *The Karnataka Village Panchayats (postponement of Elections) (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 4 of 1976)

An Act to amend the Principal Act 1975 (Section 1). The amending Act inserted the figures and words "31st December 1976" for the figures and words "31st December 1975". It received the assent of the Governor on 2-3-1976.

5. *The Karnataka Electricity Supply Undertaking (Acquisition) (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 5 of 1976)

An Act to amend the Principal Act No. 36 of 1974 (Sub-section (2) of Section 13). It received the assent of the Governor on 4-3-1976.

6. *The Karnataka Motor Vehicles (Taxation on passengers and goods) (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 6 of 1976)

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Motor Vehicles (Taxation on passengers and goods) Act, 1961. The amended Act inserted new Section 14B after Section 14A to the Principal Act. It received the assent of the Governor on 4-3-1976.

7. *The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No.7 of 1976)

A Bill to amend the Principal Act 1975, (Act No. 25 of 1975). For the expression "Mysore" wherever it occurs the expression "Karnataka" was substituted. Section 9 of the Principal Act was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 4-3-1976.

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATION

8. *The Karnataka Homeopathic Practitioners (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 8 of 1976)

An Act further to amend the Principal Act, 1961 (Act rNo. 35 of 1961). Sections 16 and 37A were amended. It ecei ⩽ ed the assent of the Governor on 4–3–1976.

9. *The Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 9 of 1976)

An Act to amend the Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board Act, 1966 (Act No. 16 of 1966). Section 25 of the Principal Act was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 4–3–1976

10. *The Karnataka Appellate Tribunal Act, 1976.* (Act No. 10 of 1976)

An Act to provide for the constitution of a single Appellate Tribunal for the State of Karnataka. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 4. 3. 1976.

11. *The Karnataka Improvement Boards Act, 1976.* (Act No. 11 of 1976)

An Act to provide for the establishment of Improvement Boards for the development of urban areas in the State of Karnataka and for matters connected therewith. It received the assent of the Governor on 8. 3. 1976.

12. *The Bangalore Development Authority Act, 1976* (Act No. 12 of 1976)

An Act to provide for the establishment of a development authority for the city of Bangalore and areas adjacent thereto and for matters connected therewith. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 2. 3. 1976.

13. The Karnataka Legislature Salaries (Amendment) Act, 1976. (Act No. 13 of 1976)

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Legislature Salaries Act, 1956. Section 12 of the original Act was amended making some changes in the travelling allowance for journeys by train or road to the member who is the Chairman of any committee of the Legislative Assembly or of the Legislative Council or of both in respect of journeys outside the state in India in connection with his duties as Chairman of the Committee. It received the assent of the Governor on 5. 3. 1976.

14. The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (Amendment) Act, 1976. (Act No. 14 of 1976)

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966 Section 63 and 65 and omission of 60 of the original Act was amended. It received the assent to the Governor on 6. 3. 1976.

15. The Karnataka Forest (Amendment) Act, 1976. (Act No. 15 of 1976)

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Forest Act, 1963 (Act No. 4 of 1963) A new chapter XI A was inserted. It received the assent of the Governor on 6. 3. 1976.

16. The Karnataka Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1976. (Act No. 16 of 1976)

An Act further to amend the principal Act, 1957 (Act No. 25 of 1957). Sections 6B and 25B of the original Act were amended. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 6. 3. 1976.

17. *The Karnataka Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 17 of 1976)

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957 (Act No. 25 of 1957). Sections 2, 5, 16, 37, Second Schedule, Third Schedule and Fifth Schedule were amended. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 6. 3. 1976.

18. *The Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 18 of 1976)

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961 (Act No. 10 of 1962). Sections 48, 48A, 51, 53, 66, 73, 78, 125 and 132 were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 6. 3. 1976.

19. *The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 19 of 1976)

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, 1959 (Karnataka Act No. 11 of 1959). Sections 14A, 16, 20, 21, 26, 29A, 29C, 29D, 31, 64, 68, 69, 70, 72, 76, 76A, 101, 105, 106, 111A and 111B, 128A, were amended. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 7. 3. 1976.

20. *The Mythic Society (Dissolution and Management) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 20 of 1976)

An Act to dissolve the Mythic Society and to provide for its mangement. It received the assent of the Governor on 8.3.1976.

21. *The Karnataka Contract Carriages (Acquisition) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 21 of 1976)

An Act to provide for the acquisition of contract carriages and for matters incidental, ancillary and

subservient thereto. It received the assent of the president on 11.3.1976.

22. *The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Act. 1976.* (Act No. 22 of 1976)

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964(Act No. 12 of 1964). Section 49 of the Principal Act was amended and Section 94A was omitted. The Act received the assent of Governor on 12.3.1976.

23. *The Karnataka Land Revenue (Second Amendment) Act, 1976* (Act No. 23 of 1976)

An Act further to amend the Karanataka Land Revenue Act 1964 (Karanataka Act No. 12 of 1964), section 6 of the original Act was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 12.3.1976.

24. *The Karnataka Government Parks (Preservation) (Amendment) Act, 1976* (Act No. 24 of 1976)

An Act to amend the Karnataka Government Parks (preservation) Act, 1975 (Karnataka Act No. 23 of 1975). New Section 5 was inserted to the original Act. It received the assent of the Governor on 12.3.1976.

25. *The Karnataka Debt Relief Act, 1976* (Act No. 25 of 1976)

An Act to provide relief from indebtedness to small farmers, landless agricultural labourers and weaker sections of the people in the State of Karnataka. It received the assent of the President on 12.3.1976.

26. *The Karnataka Rent Control (Amendment) Act, 1976* (Act No. 26 of 1976)

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Rent Control Act, 1961(Karnataka Act No.22 of 1961). "Thirty first

December, 1976" was substituted in sub-section (4) of Section 1 of the original Act instead of "Thirty first December, 1975". It received the assent of the president on 12.3.1976.

27. *The Karnataka Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 27 of 1976)

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Land Reforms Act,1961 (Karnataka Act No. 10 of 1962). Section 48C was inserted. Section 112 was amended. Substitution of new section 133 was made and forms 8 and 9 were amended to the original Act. It received the assent of the President on 12. 3. 1976.

28. *The Karnataka State Universities Act, 1976.* (Act No. 28 of 1976)

An Act to provide an uniform law relating to universities in the State of Karnataka. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 15. 3. 1976.

29. *The Karnataka Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 29 of 1976)

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Agricultural Income tax Act, 1957 (Karnataka Act No. 22 of 1957). Long title, Preamble, Sections 2, 5, 5A, 8, 57, 12, 13, 17, 18, 35, 41, 43A. 66, 67 were amended and substitution of new Section for Section 53, substitution of new schedule for the schedule to the principal Act was done. It received the assent of Governor on 12-3-1976.

30. *The Karnataka Appropriation Act, 1976.* (Act No. 30 of 1976)

An Act to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the consolidated fund of the State to

meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year 1970–71 in excess of the amounts granted for those service and for that year. It received the assent of the Governor on 26–3–1976

31 *The Karnataka Appropriation (No 2) Act 1976.* (Act No. 31 of 1976).

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the consolidated fund of the State for the service of the financial year 1975–76. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 26–3–1976.

32. *The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 3) Act 1976.* (Act No. 32 of 1976).

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums and out of the consolidated fund of the state of Karnataka for the services of the financial year 1976–77. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 13–3–1976.

33. *The Karnataka (Enhancement of certain cesses) Act, 1976* (Act No. 33 of 1976).

An Act to amend the Karnataka compulsory Primary Education Act, 1961 and the Karnataka Health Cess Act, 1962, Karnataka Act 9 of 1961 and Karnataka Act 28 of 1962 were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 28–3–1976.

34. *The Karnataka Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Act 1976.* (Act No. 34 of 1976).

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957 (Karnataka Act No. 25 of 1957). Section 6B, 25B and Second Schedule were amended.

35. *The Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment Act, 1976.* (Act No. 35 of 1976).

An Act to provide for the levy and collection of tax on professions, trades, callings and employments, in the State. It received the assent of the Governor on 28-4-1976.

36. *The Karnataka Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 36 of 1976).

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act, 1958. Sections 3, 6A, 6B, 7, 8, 8A, 10, 12, 13 were amended. Substitution of new sections for sections 9 and 9A and insertion of new section 3B were made and Karnataka Act 23 of 1964 was also amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 29-4-1976.

37. *The Karnataka Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1976* (Act No. 37 of 1976).

An Act to amend to the Karnataka Stamp Act 1957 (Karnataka Act No. 34 of 1957). Schedule to the original Act was amended. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 29-4-1976.

38. *The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No.38 of 1976).

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957 (Karnataka Act No. 35 of 1957), Section 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 8A, 9, 10, 12, 15, and 22 were amended. Insertion of new sections 8A, 10A, 11A, 12A, 12B, 15A were effected to the original Act. It received the assent of the Governor on 12-5-1976.

39. *The Karnataka Urban Land Tax Act, 1976.* (Act No. 39 of 1976).

An Act to provide for the levy of tax on urban land in the State of Karnataka. It received the assent of the Governor on 13-5-1976.

40. *The Karnataka Service Examination Act, 1976.* (Act No. 40 of 1976).

An Act to provide for Service examinations and connected matters. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 19-5-1976.

41 *The Karnataka Vacant Lands in Urban Areas (Prohibition of alienation) (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 41 of 1976).

An Act to amend the Karnataka Vacant Lands in Urban Areas (Prohibition of Alienation) Act, 1975, Karnataka Act No. 36 of 1975), Section 1 of the original Act was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 1-6-1976.

42. *The Karnataka Small Cause Courts (Amendment) Act 1976.* (Act No. 42 of 1976).

An Act to amend the Karnataka Small Cause Courts Act, 1964 Section 8 of the principal Act was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 29-5-1976.

43. *The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Second (Amendment Act) Act. 1976.* (Act, No. 43 of 1976).

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966 (Act No. 27 of

1966). Long title, preamble, Section 2 and Section 8 of the Principal Act were amended. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 29-5-1976.

44. The Karnataka Land Reforms (Third Amendment) Act, 1976. (Act No. 44 of 1976).

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961 (Karnataka Act No. 10 of 1962) Sections 67, 68, 112 and 113 of the Principal Act were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 29-5-1976.

45. The Karnataka Public Libraries (Amendment) Act, 1976. (Act No. 45 of 1976).

An Act to amend the Karnataka Public Libraries Act, 1965 (Karnataka Act No. 10 of 1965). Sections 8, 16, 18, 30, and 32 were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 1-6-1976.

46. The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Karnataka Amendent Act, 1976. (Act No. 46 of 1976).

An Act further to amend the Public Wakfs (Extension of limitation) Act, 1959 (Central Act No. 29 of 1959) in its application to the State of Karnataka. Section 3 of the principal Act was amended. It received the assent of the President on the 14-6-1976.

47. The Karnataka Agricutural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (Third Amendment) Act, 1976. (Act No. 47 of 1976).

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966 (Karnataka Act No. 27 of 1966). Sections 41, 133 and 153 of the Original Act were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 19-6-1976.

48. *The Karanataka Ministers Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 48 of 1976).

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Ministers Salaries and Allowances Act, 1956 (Karnataka Act No. 5 of 1957) Sub-section (2A) of the Section 12 of the Original Act was amended. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 19-6-1976.

49. *The Karnataka Legislature Salaries (Second Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 49 of 1976).

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Legislature Salaries Act, 1956 (Karnataka Act No. 2 of 1957) Section 8 of the original Act was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 19-6-1976.

50. *The Karnataka Forest (Second) Amendment Act, 1976.* (Act No. 50 of 1976).

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Forest Act, 1963 (Karnataka Act No. 5 of 1964). New Sections 71A to 71F were inserted to the Original Act. It received the assent of the Governor on 19-6-1976.

51. *The Karnataka Electricity Board (Recovery of Dues) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 51 of 1976).

An Act to provide for the expeditious recovery of certain sums due to the Karnataka Electricity Board. It received the assent of the Governor on 23-6-1976.

52. *The Wakf (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 52 of 1976).

An Act to amend the Wakf Act, 1954 in its application to the State of Karnataka (Central Act No. 29 of 1954).

Section 3 of the Principal Act was amended. It received the assent of the President on 2–8–1976.

53. *The Karnataka (Belgaum and Gulbarga Areas) Religious and Charitable Inams Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 53 of 1976).

An Act to amend the Mysore (Bombay and Hyderabad Areas) Religious and Charitable Inams Abolition Act, 1973 (Karnataka Act, No. 26 1973). Section 16 of the Original Act was amended. It received the assent of the President on 16–8–1976.

54. *The Karnataka (Sandur Area) Inams Abolition Act, 1976.* (Act No. 54 of 1976).

An Act to provide for the abolition of inams and minor inams in the Sandur Area of Bellary district in the State of Karnataka. It received the assent of the President on the 13–9–1976.

55. *The Registration (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 55 of 1976).

An Act further to amend the Registration Act, 1908 (Contract Act No. 16 of 1908) in its application to the State of Karnataka. New Sections 19A, 22A, 82A, 89A and new part after Part XIII were inserted and Sections 45, 46, 51, 52, 54, 55, 60, 61, 62 and 69 were amended to the Principal Act. It received the assent of the President on 24–5–1976.

56. *The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 56 of 1976).

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State for the services of the financial year 1976-77. It received the assent of the Governor on 27-11-1976.

57. *The Karnataka State Universities (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 57 of 1976).

An Act to amend the Karnataka State Universities Act, 1976. Sections 2, 17, 21, 26, 49, 51 and 73 of the Original Act were amended. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 27-11-1976.

58. *The Karnataka Weights and Measures (Enforcement) (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 58 of 1976).

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958. A few sections were introduced to the Principal Act (New Sections 30A and 37A). It received the assent of the Governor on 27-11-1976.

59. *The Karnataka Appellate Tribunal (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 59 of 1976).

An Act to amend the Karnataka Appellate Tribunal Act, 1976 (Karnataka Act No. 10 of 1976). Some of the Sections like 6, 9 and 14 were amended and new Sections 8A and 11A were introduced to the Principal Act. It received the assent of the Governor on 27-11-1976.

60. *The Mangalore Port Trust (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 60 of 1976).

An Act further to amend the Mangalore Port Trust Act, 1953. Sub-clause (1) of Clause (1) in Section 18 and Sub-Section (2) of the Section 80 were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 27-11-1976.

61. *The Karnataka Excise (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 61 of 1976).

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Excise Act, 1965 (Karnataka Act No. 21 of 1966). Section 67 of the Original Act was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 27–11–1976.

62. *The Karnataka Contingency Fund (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 62 of 1976).

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Contingency Fund Act, 1957 (Karnataka Act No. 11 of 1957), Section 2 of the Principal Act was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 27-11-1976.

63. *The Karnataka Debt Relief (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 63 of 1976).

An Act to amend the Karnataka Debt Relief Act, 1976. (Karnataka Act No. 25 of 1976). Sections 4 and 5 of the Original Act were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 27-11-1976.

64. *The Registration (Karnataka) Second Amendment Act, 1976.* (Act No. 64 of 1976).

An Act to amend the Registration (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 1976. (Karnataka Act No. 55 of 1976). Section 1 of the Principal Act was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 27-11-1976.

65. *The Karnataka Societies Registration (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 65 of 1976).

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960 (Karnataka Act No. 17 of 1960)

New Section 27A was introduced to the Principal Act making certain changes in the appointment of administrator. It received the assent of the Governor on 27-11-1976.

66. *The Karnataka Rent Control (Second Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 66 of 1976).

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Rent Control Act, 1976 (Karnataka Act No. 22 of 1961). Sections 3, 5, 8 and 14 were amended and new Section 21A and new Part VA were introduced. It received the assent of the Governor on 27-11-1976.

67. *The Karnataka Land Reforms (Fourth Amendment) Act 1976.* (Act No. 67 of 1976).

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961 (Karnataka Act No. 10 of 1962). Section 48A of the Principal Act was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 27-11-1976.

68. *The Karnataka Improvement Boards (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 68 of 1976).

An Act to amend the Karnataka Improvement Boards Act, 1976 (Karnataka Act No. 11 of 1976). After clause (C), Clause (CC) was inserted in Section 4 of the Principal Act. It received assent of the Governor on 27-11-1976.

69. *The Karnataka Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 69 of 1976).

An Act to amend the Karnataka Urban Land Tax Act, 1976 (Karnataka Act No. 39 of 1976). Section 7 of the Principal Act was amended. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 29-11-1976.

70. *The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 70 of 1976).

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, 1959 (Karnataka Act No. 11 of 1959). Sections 14A, 29C, 106 and 127 were amended. Sections 30A and 126A were introduced to the Principal Act. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 1-12-1976.

71. *The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Third Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 71 of 1976).

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, 1959 (Karnataka Act No. 11 of 1959). Sections 16, 17, 29A, 69, 79, 109, 111A, and 113, were amended to the Principal Act. It received the assent of the Governor on 4-12-1976.

72. *The Karnataka Legislature Salaries (Third Amendment) Act. 1976.* (Act No. 72 of 1976).

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Legislature Salaries Act, 1956 (Karnataka Act No. 2 of 1957). Some of the Sections were amended and new sections were introduced to the Original Act. It received the assent of the Governor on 1–12–1976.

73. *The Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 73 of 1976).

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965 (Karnataka Act No. 15 of 1965) Sections 2 and 3 were amended and new Sections 7A, 7B, 17A, 17B and 17C were introduced to the Principal Act. It received the assent of the Governor on 1–12–1976.

74. *The Karnataka Civil Services (Classification and Scales of pay of Non-Graduate Junior Engineers of the Public Works Department) (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 74 of 1976).

An Act to amend the Karnataka Civil Services (Classification and Scales of pay of Non-graduate Junior Engineers of the Public Works Department) Act, 1975. Section 2 of the Principal Act was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 1-12-1976.

75. *The Karnataka Private Nursing Homes (Regulation) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 75 of 1976).

An Act to provide for the regulation and control of private nursing homes in the State. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 1-12-1976.

76. *The Karnataka Preservation of Trees Act, 1976.* (Act No. 76 of 1976).

An Act to make better provision for preservation of trees in the State. It received the assent of the Governor on 1-12-1976.

77. *The Karnataka Money Lenders (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 77 of 1976).

An Act to amend the Karnataka Money Lenders Act. 1961 (Karnataka Act No. 12 of 1962). Certain Sections of the Principal Act like Sections 5, 11, 38 and 39 were amended and Section 12 was omitted. It received the assent of the Governor on 1-12-1976.

78. *The Karnataka Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 78 of 1976).

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957 (Karnataka Act No. 25 of 1957). Sections 5, 6, 28A,

Second and Fourth Schedule to the Principal Act were amended. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 6-12-1976.

79. *The Karnataka Public Moneys (Recovery of Dues) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 79 of 1976).

An Act to provide for the speedy recovery of certain classes of dues. It received the assent of the Governor on 6-12-1976.

80. *The Karnataka Court Fees and Suits valuation (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 80 of 1976).

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Court Fees and Suits valuation Act, 1958. (Karnataka Act No. 16 of 1958). Sections 48, 56 and Schedule II to the Principal Act were amended. It Received the assent of the Governor on 6-12-1976.

81. *The Karnataka Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 81 of 1976).

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Civil Courts Act, 1964. (Karnataka Act No. 21 of 1964). Substitution of new Section for Section 20 and for Sections 25 and 26 amendments to Sections 22, 23 and 28 and insertion of new Section 23A were effcted in the Principal Act. It received the assent of the Governor on 6-12-1976.

82. *The Karnataka Children (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 82 of 1976).

An Act to amend the Karnataka Children Act, 1964. (Karnataka Act No. 19 of 1964). New Section 10A dealing with Adult to be committed to sessions in a case trial by a Session court and another Section 26A dealing with the

management of Remand Homes were added. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 6-12-1976.

83. *The Karnataka Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1976.* (Act No. 83 of 1976).

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 (Karnataka Act No. 22 of 1964). Some of the sections were amended. Substitution of new sections and omission of certain sections were effected to the Principal Act. It received the assent of the Governor on 6-12-1976.

2.2 Ordinances Issued by the Governor

During the year 1976, the Governor of Karnataka promulgated 38 ordinances on various matters, pending passing of the concerned Acts by the Legislature. They were :

1. The Karnataka State Legislature proceedings (Protection of Publication) Repeal ordinance, 1976 (to repeal Act No. 20, 1968).
2. The Karnataka Government Parks(preservation) (Amendment) ordinance, 1976 (to amend Act No. 23 of 1975).
3. The Karnataka Legislature salaries (Amendment) ordinance, 1976 (to amend Act No.2 of 1957).
4. The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Amendment) ordinance 1976 (replaced by Act No.11 of 1959).
5. The Karnataka Vacant Lands in urban areas (prohibition of alienation) Amendment ordinance 1975 (ordinance No. 5 of 1975).
6. The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) ordinance, 1976 (to amend Act No. 12 of 1964).

7. The Karnataka Contract Carriages (acquisition) ordinance, 1976. (ordinance No. 7 of 1976)
8. The Karnataka Public Moneys (Recovery of Dues) ordinance, 1976.
9. The Karnataka Civil Services (Classification and scales of pay of non-graduate Junior Engineers of the Public Works Department) (Amendment) ordinance, 1976 (Amendment to Act No. 9 of 1975).
10. The Karnataka State Universities (Amendment) ordinance, 1976 (to amend the Karnataka Act No. 28 of 1976).
11. The Karnataka Societies Registration (Amendment) ordinance, 1976 (to amend Act No. 17 of 1960).
12. The Karnataka Land Reforms (Fourth Amendment) ordinance, 1976 (to amend Act No. 10 of 1962).
13. The Karnataka urban land tax (Amendment) ordinance, 1976 (to amend Act No. 39 of 1976).
14. The Karnataka Preservation of Trees ordinance, 1976.
15. The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (to amend Act No .11 of 1959).
16. The Karnataka Legislature salaries (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (to amend Act No. 2 of 1957).
17. The Karnataka Appellate Tribunal (Amendment) ordinance, 1976 (to amend Act No. 10 of 1976).
18. The Karnataka Court fees and Suits valuation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (to amend Act No. 16 of 1958).
19. The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (to amend Act No. 11 of 1959)

20. The Karnataka Rent Control (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (to amend Act No. 22 of 1961).
21. The Karnataka Excise (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (to amend Act No. 21 of 1966).
22. The Karnataka Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (to amend Act No. 25 of 1957).
23. The Karnataka contingency fund (Temporary Amendment) ordinance, 1976 (to amend Act No. 11 of 1957).
24. The Karnataka State Universities (Second Amendment ordinance, 1976. (to amend Act No. 28 of 1976).
25. The Karnataka private Nursing Homes (Regulation) Ordinance, 1976.
26. The Karnataka Labour welfare Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (to amend Act No. 15 of 1965).
27. The Mangalore port Trust (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (Amendment of the Mangalore port Trust Act 1953)
28. The Karnataka Urban Land Tax (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1976. (Repeal of Karnataka Ordinance No. 13 of 1976).
29. The Karnataka Rent Control (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (Amendment of the Karnataka Rent Control Act, 1961).
30. The Registration (Karnataka) (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (to amend Act No. 55 of 1976).
31. The Karnataka Debt Relief (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (to amend Act No. 25 of 1976).
32. The Karnataka Money Lenders (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (to amend Act No. 12 of 1962).

33. The Karnataka Weights and Measures (Enforcement) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (to amend Act No. 2 of 1959).

34. The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (to amend Act No. 11 of 1959).

35. The Karnataka Rent Control (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (to amend Act No. 22 of 1961).

36. The Karnataka Village Panchayats (postponement of Elections) (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (to amend Act No. 6 of 1975).

(B) 015903

CHAPTER III

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT

3.1 Civil Justice and Criminal Justice

The Chief Justice was the head of the Judiciary in the State. He was assisted by judges in High Court. The Registrar of High Court is the Chief Executive Officer in the High Court.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Govinda Bhat was the Chief Justice during the period under report.

Apart from the Chief Justice, there were 13 judges in position in the High Court at the end of the year. In the subordinate courts, there were 214 Judges and Magistrates on the Criminal side and 249 Judges, Munsiffs and J. M. F.C.s on the Civil side.

High Court

(i) The total number of all types of Criminal and Civil cases filed and disposed off in the High Court during the year under report was as follows :

Cases	Opening balance	Filed during the year	Total for disposal	disposed off	Closing balance
Criminal	501	1,790	2,291	1,822	469
Civil	17,142	18,639	35,781	10,410	25,371

(ii) 2,560 copies of judgements and orders of the lower courts in respect of criminal cases were received in the High Court which were scrutinised and necessary action was also taken.

(iii) The total receipts and charges of the High Court (Civil) for the year under report were Rs. 22.25 lakhs and Rs. 59.62 lakhs, respectively.

Courts subordinate to the High Court

(i) The total number of all types of cases filed and disposed off in the subordinate courts during the year under report was as follows :

Cases	Opening balance	Filed during the year	Total for disposal	Disposed off	Closing balance
Criminal	59,500	3,13,422	3,72,922	3,06,147	66,775
Civil	6,25,003	1,75,656	8,00,659	1,07,991	6,92,668

(ii) The total receipts and charges of subordinate courts during the year were as follows :

(Rs. lakhs)

Court	Receipts	Charges
Criminal	71.94	92.61
Civil	181.75	343.10

(iii) The special list systems of posting cases in the subordinate Civil Courts in the State introduced earlier with a view to ensure effective disposal of old suits and civil appeals was continued during the year.

(iv) The number of persons brought to trial in the criminal courts of the Magistrates was 4,76,671 (including the persons awaiting trial at the end of the previous year and excluding 5,730 persons for trial before the Sessions Courts). Of these, cases in respect of 3,38,547 persons were disposed off. 2,40,116 persons were convicted and 81,949 were acquitted or discharged.

(v) Of the offences punishable under Special and Local Laws, cases against 2,64,967 persons were disposed off in the criminal courts. 2,19,587 persons were convicted.

(vi) The total number of witnesses examined during the year under report in the subordinate criminal courts in the State was 1,08,793 (14,011 in the courts of the Sessions Judges and 94,782 in the courts of the Magistrates).

(vii) The total number of offenders dealt with under the Probation of Offenders Act was 5,046, out of whom 2,387 offenders were below 21 years of age.

(viii) Punishments (Criminal Cases) :

Seven persons were sentenced to death, 87 to imprisonment for life and 19,955 to undergo imprisonment for different periods by the Sessions Judges. 2,29,351 persons were fined. The amount of fine imposed was Rs. 68.09 lakhs and the amount of fine realised was Rs. 59.66 lakhs during the year. An amount of Rs. 62,657 was paid to the victims as compensation.

3.2 Prosecutions

The main function of the Directorate was to arrange for effective conduct of prosecutions in all criminal cases before the Magistrates ' Courts and the Sessions ' Courts on behalf of the State.

Major structural changes in the department, took place during the year under report. Up to 21st July 1976, there were two Directorates of prosecutions working in the State under a Director each at Bangalore and Dharwad. The Director at Bangalore had jurisdiction over Bangalore and Mysore Revenue divisions, while the Director at Dharwad had jurisdiction over Belgaum and Gulbarga Revenue divisions. Shri D. Shankara Reddy was appointed as Director

of Prosecutions in Karnataka, with Headquarters at Bangalore and with jurisdiction over the entire state. He assumed charge on 22-7-1976. The Office of the Director of Prosecutions at Dharwad was continued with a Deputy Director as its head till 15-11-1976, and ultimately abolished with effect from 15-11-1976. Thus, the Office of the Deputy Directors of Prosecutions came into existence at each of the Divisional headquarters of the State, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga and began functioning from 15-11-1976. The Deputy Directors were also appointed on 15-11-1976 to these offices. In addition, one Deputy Director of Prosecutions exclusively for Bangalore Metropolitan Area started functioning from that date independently.

Shri G. N. Sabhait was the Director of Prosecutions, Dharwad, till 21-7-1976 and Shri B. C. Srinivasan, Joint Secretary, Department of Law and Parlimentary Affairs, was in additional charge of the post of Director of Prosecutions, Bangalore, till 21-7-1976. Shri D. Shankara Reddy assumed charge as Director of Prosecutions, for the entire State on 22-7-1976 and continued as Director during the remaining part of the year.

During the year under report, the Directorate studied in all 7,122 judgements and orders in acquittal and discharge cases and recommended 802 cases for preferring appeals and revisions in the High Court.

The Directorate rendered advise to the Investigating agency at the stage of investigation of cases by furnishing opinion in the withdrawal and institution of prosecutions in 95 cases during the year under report.

CHAPTER IV

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Karnataka State Archives
(Departmental Library)
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಾಗಾರ
(ಇಲಾಖಾ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ)
Accession No.....
Date.....

4.1 Administrative Training Institute, Mysore.

The main objectives of the Institute are to :

(a) provide institutional training to the directly recruited probationers of the Karnataka Administrative Service and other State Civil Services ;

(b) provide refresher courses to inservice personnel of different departments of Government ;

(c) provide orientation training to the Officers Promoted to higher posts in the State Government and others engaged in development administration ;

(d) organise seminars, conferences, workshops, etc., on developmental activities and modern techniques of administration ;

(e) organise field studies and research pertaining to important aspects of administration ; and

(f) supervise the working of the District Training Institutes, the Rural Development Training Centres and the Village Accountants-*cum*-Panchayat Secretaries Training Centres in the State.

The Director was the Head of the Institute. He was assisted by two Joint Directors and 8 Deputy Directors drawn from various Departments of Government on deputation basis. There was a Managing Committee of the Institute with the Chief Secretary as the Chairman, a few Senior Officers as the members and the Director of the

Institute as the Member-Secretary. The Managing Committee was responsible for reviewing the work of the Institute.

During the year, 4 District Training Institutes were sanctioned at Tumkur, Raichur, Mangalore and Hidkal bringing the total number of such institutions to 12. Each of these Institutes was incharge of a Principal. There were Village Accountants-*cum*-Panchayat Secretaries Training Centres under the control of the Institute.

The budget allotment and expenditure of the Institute and the district level institutions, etc., under its control during the year were as follows :

(Rs. lakhs)

Institution	Allotment	Expenditure
(i) Administrative Training Institute, Mysore.	7.70	5.81
(ii) District Training Institutes	17.95	13.65
(iii) Village Accountants-cum-Panchayat Secretaries Training Centres.	4.68	3.12

During the year under review, 546 Officers were trained in 26 courses in the Administrative Training Institute, Mysore. 2 Workshops on "Kannada in Administration", one on "Pension Problems" and one for "Enquiry Officers" in K.C.S. (CCA) Rules were organised, 122 persons participated in these workshops.

2. The District Training Institutes conducted 29 Job courses and trained 1,185 officials during the year.

3. The Village Accountants-*cum*-Panchayat Secretaries Training Centres trained 240 Village Accountants and Panchayat Secretaries in 5 courses during the year.

4.2 Hospitality Organisation, Karnataka Bhavan

The Office of the Special Commissioner, New Delhi, provides effective and timely liaison between various departments and organisations of the State Government on the one hand and the Ministries and other organisations of Government of India at New Delhi on the other.

The Karnataka Bhavan, New Delhi, is a Karnataka Government Guest House. It provides lodging, boarding and transport facilities, etc., to the V.I.P.s, Ministers and Officers of Karnataka Government, who visit Delhi on official duty.

The Special Commissioner was the head of the Office. He was assisted by a Liaion Officer and other staff in his work. Sri S. Santhi was the Special Commissioner from 1-4-76 to 10-1-77 and thereafter Sri K. K. Misra functioned as the Special Commissioner. One Manager-*cum*-Assistant Special Commissioner looked after the management of Karnataka Bhavan. Sri R. K. Bhatia was the Manager-*cum*-Assistant Special Commissioner up to 20-7-76 and thereafter Sri C. H. Devaraj was incharge of the post.

The collection and expenditure of the Karnataka Bhavan, for the year was as follows: (Rs. lakhs)

Collection on		Expenditure on	
(i) Lodging	1.73	(i) Salaries	2.75
(ii) Boarding	1.65	(ii) Kitchen, telephone, etc.	4.60
		(iii) Maintenance	0.99
Total	3.38	Total	8.34

The total expenditure on salaries and office expenses of the office of Special Commissioner was Rs. 1.65 lakhs.

The number of VIPs (apart from State Government Officers and Officials) who stayed at the Karnataka Bhavan was 877, averaging 73 'V.I.P. days' per month.

With a view to provide direct, continuous and trouble-free line of communication between Karnataka Bhavan, New Delhi and Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore, a point to point teleprinter Service was installed during the year.

4.3 Karnataka Gazetteer Unit

Karnataka Gazetteer is a special unit created with financial assistance from the Government of India. Its main objective is to prepare and publish standard Gazetteers for each of the 19 districts as well as the State. Each Gazetteer is a self contained Volume entirely devoted to the district/State giving a historical background and tracing the evolution and development of its history, culture, etc. It also throws a flood of light on contemporary conditions in various fields and gives trends and potentialities.

The Chief Editor was the head of the Unit. He was assisted by a Senior Editor, an Editor and other staff. Sri K. Abhishankar was the Chief Editor of Karnataka Gazetteer during the year under report.

The budget allotment for the year was Rs. 3.47 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs. 3.46 lakhs.

Till the beginning of the year 13 District Gazetteers had been prepared and published. During the year under report a good deal of data was collected from a number of sources in respect of Bidar District Gazetteer. The chapters and general appendices of Bidar District Gazetteer

were drawn and they were considered by the Gazetteer Advisory Committee at its meeting held on the 17th and 18th December 1976. The suggestions offered in the meeting were attended to.

The Gazetteer Advisory Committee held preliminary discussions on various aspects of the preparation of the State Volume. The chapters were also under consideration of the Central Gazetteer Unit.

The work of collection of data for Chickmagalur and North Kanara District Gazetteers was in progress.

4.4 Vigilance Commission

The Karnataka State Vigilance Commission was constituted in February 1965. The primary objective of the Commission was to investigate and inquire into complaints against the employees of the State Government as well as Local Authorities, complaints of corruption, misconduct, lack of integrity or any kind of malpractice or misdemeanour.

The functions of the Commission were performed by its (a) Directorate ; (b) Bureau of Investigation ; (c) Technical Audit Cell under the overall control and supervision of the Vigilance Commission. Shri M. A. S. Rajan headed the Commission as the Vigilance Commissioner during the year under report.

The Directorate of Vigilance was headed by a Director and he was assisted by a Deputy Director (Admn.), four Assistant Directors and other staff in his work. The post of the Director was held by Shri V. Venugopala Naidu upto the 5th April 1976, Shri T. S. Narayana Rao, from the 3rd May to the 20th September 1976 and Shri C. B. D.' Mello from the 4th October 1976 till the end of the year.

The Bureau of Investigation was headed by a Special Inspector General of Police who was assisted by 3 Superintendents of Police, 5 Deputy Superintendents of Police and other staff in his work. The post of Special I.G.P. was held by Shri A. N. Kagal up to the 31st May 1976 and Shri K. G. Ramanna from the 1st June 1976 onwards.

The Technical Audit Cell was headed by a Chief Engineer who was assisted by two Superintending Engineers and other staff. The post of Chief Engineer was held by Shri P. K. Jahagirdar up to 6th March 1977 (as i/c C. E.) and Shri H. V. Giriyappa from the 7th March 1977 onwards.

The following were the important activities of the Commission during the year :

(1) Bureau of Investigation

(i) 4,602 petitions (complaints) were received by Vigilance Commission during the year, out of which 2,524 cases were referred to the concerned departments for disposal, 1,781 cases were filed without investigation and 297 cases were referred for investigation. 368 cases (including those of the previous year) were finalised after investigation, out of which, allegations were established in 143 cases.

(ii) 48 cases were referred by the Government for investigation during the year. 62 cases (including those of the previous year) were disposed off, out of which allegations were established in 20 cases.

(iii) 77 traps were laid during the year, 107 trap cases (including those of the previous year) were finalised and reports sent to the Government, out of which

(B) 015903

orders of Government were received in respect of 91 cases.

(2) Technical Audit Cell

(i) In the Technical Audit Cell, 152 petitions were received during the year (including 2 of the previous year). Out of this, 10 were recorded since the allegations were vague, 108 were referred to the concerned authorities and out of the remaining 34, 27 containing allegations of technical nature were taken up for investigation in the Cell. The remaining 7 were pending at the end of the year.

(ii) The disposal of the cases ordered for investigation by the Vigilance Commissioner on petitions and those referred to by Government for investigation during the year was as follows :

Particulars	Number of cases for investigation	
	Ordered by the Vigilance Commissioner	Referred to by the Government
1	2	3
(a) Cases pending at the beginning of the year.	26	9
(b) Cases taken up for investigation during the year.	43	11
(c) Total number of cases	69	20
(d) Cases disposed off	35	13
(e) Cases pending at the end of the year.	34	7

(iii) The Government ordered departmental enquiries in 111 cases during the year. There were 283 cases pending

at the beginning, thus making a total of 394 cases. Of these, 111 cases were completed and the reports with the recommendations of the Vigilance Commissioner were sent to Government for final orders.

(3) Redressal of grievances

Representations pertaining to grievances were received from Government servants as well as private persons. Such grievances in appropriate cases were brought to the personal notice of the concerned Heads of Departments and redressal was secured to the victims in some cases. Of the 330 petitions received for redressal during the year, 268 were referred to the concerned departments for appropriate action.

(4) Rewards

In recognition of their meritorious work, 119 Investigating Officers of the Bureau of Investigation were suitably rewarded during the year.

Karnataka State Archives,
(Departmental Library)
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಾಗಾರ
(ಇಲಾಖಾ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ)
ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ Accession No.....
ಪತ್ರಾಂಕ Date.....

CHAPTER V
FINANCES OF THE STATE AND DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE FINANCE SECRETARIAT

5.1 State Finances

The total receipts and disbursements (excluding the opening and closing balances) under all accounts during 1976-77 were Rs. 1,51,122.78 lakhs and Rs. 1,51,203.64 lakhs respectively as against corresponding figures of Rs. 1,33,370.48 lakhs and Rs. 1,33,917.32 lakhs for 1975-76. The Budget estimates and actuals for these two years, under the three major accounts, *viz.*, consolidated fund, contingency fund and Public Account are presented below :—

(Rs. lakhs)

Group Head	1975-76		1976-77	
	Budget estimates	Actuals	Budget estimates	Actuals
1	2	3	4	5
	RECEIPTS			
1. Opening balance	181.17	(-) 323.03	206.00	(-) 869.87
2. Consolidated fund	65648.00	65415.45	74919.00	71317.92
3. Contingency fund	—	129.23	11. 00	1060.87
4. Public Account	47239.35	67825.80	64336.00	78743.99
All accounts (1-4)	113068.52	133047.45	139472.00	150252.91
	DISBURSEMENTS			
1. Consolidated fund	71282.97	67832.50	81292.00	74169.96
2. Contingency fund	—	60.87	—	115.41
3. Public Account	44264.35	66023.95	61058.00	76918.27
4. Closing balance	(-) 2478.80	(-) 869.87	(-) 2878.00	(-) 950.73
All accounts (1-4)	113068.52	133047. 45	139472.00	150252.91

Thus the year 1976-77 began with an overall deficit of Rs. 869·87 lakhs and ended with an overall deficit of Rs. 950.73 lakhs.

The budget estimates and actuals of receipts and expenditure under revenue account for 1976-77 with corresponding particulars for 1975-76 are shown below :—

(Rs. lakhs)

Item	1975-76		1976-77	
	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Budget Estimates	Actuals
1	2	3	4	5
Revenue receipts	44,115.00	51,412.42	51,394.00	55,910.89
Expenditure met out from Revenue	43,946.00	42,858.58	58,123.15	49,523.94

The increase in revenue over the previous year was Rs.4,498.47 lakhs as compared to an increase in expenditure of Rs. 6,665.36 lakhs. The revenue surplus during the year was Rs. 6,386.95 lakhs.

The total revenue of 55,910.89 lakhs during the year comprised of Rs. 30,437.05 lakhs tax revenue, Rs. 15,506.04 lakhs non-tax revenue and Rs. 9,967.80 lakhs grants-in-aid and contributions. Likewise the breakdown of expenditure under revenue account was Rs. 13,466.52 lakhs on general services, Rs. 18,566.48 lakhs on social and community services, Rs. 16,623.26 on economic services and Rs. 867.68 lakhs on grants-in-aid and contributions.

Details of tax revenue during 1976-77 according to principal heads are presented below with corresponding figures for 1975-76.

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Account	Tax Revenue		Increase (+) or decrease (—) over previous year.
	1975–76	1976–77	
1	2	3	4
A. Taxes on Income and Expenditure:			
1. Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax	3912.75	3458.00	(—) 454.75
2. Taxes on Agricultural Income	302.09	429.82	(+) 127.73
3. Other taxes on income and expenditure	—	343.45	(+) 343.45
B. Taxes on property and capital transactions:			
1. Land Revenue	709.23	424.56	(—) 284.67
2. Stamps and Registration fees	1079.21	1078.39	(—) 0.82
3. Estate duty	45.79	53.70	(+) 7.91
C. Taxes on Commodities and Services:			
1. State Excise	5200.76	5226.61	(+) 25.85
2. Sales Tax	11786.83	13730.11	(+) 1943.28
3. Taxes on Vehicles	1562.96	2491.87	(+) 928.91
4. Taxes on goods and passengers	856.01	259.60	(—) 596.41
5. Taxes and duties on electricity	696.75	909.18	(+) 212.43
6. Other taxes and duties on commodities and services	1479.55	2031.76	(+) 552.21
Total	27631.93	30437.05	(+)2805.12

The non-tax revenue for 1976–77 was Rs. 15.506.04 lakhs made up of (i) interest receipts, dividends and profits Rs. 6,558.29 lakhs, and (ii) other non-tax revenue Rs. 8,947.45 lakhs. Corresponding figures for 1975-76 are

Rs. 15,580.14 lakhs, Rs. 3,951.25 lakhs and 11,628.89 lakhs respectively. As for as receipts through grants-in-aid and contributions are concerned the position during 1976-77 (with corresponding figures for 1975-76 shown in brackets) was (a) grants-in-aid from Central Government Rs. 4,325.42 lakhs (Rs. 3,493.83 lakhs), and (b) State's share of union excise duties Rs. 5,642.38 lakhs (Rs. 4,706.52 lakhs).

The expenditure on revenue account under important heads during 1975-76 and 1976-77 was as shown below :

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Account	Expenditure		Increase (+) or decrease(—) over previous year	
	1975-76	1976-77		
1	2	3		4
A. General Services :				
1. Organs of State	585.29	706.05	(+)	120.76
2. Fiscal Services	1287.10	1495.56	(+)	208.46
3. Interest payment and debt servicing	5140.03	4931.81	(−)	208.22
4. Administrative Services	3330.09	3905.14	(+)	575.05
5. Pensions and Miscellaneous general services	1991.37	2427.96	(+)	436.59
B. Social and Community Services :	15920.60	18566.48	(+)	2645.88
C. Economic Services :				
1. General Services	675.75	810.89	(+)	135.14
2. Agricultural and allied services	5886.22	7852.34	(+)	1966.12
3. Industry and Minerals	2744.33	2892.21	(+)	147.88
4. Water and Power development	2726.74	2913.04	(+)	186.30
5. Transport and Communications	1839.79	2154.78	(+)	314.99
D. Grants-in-aid and contributions :	731.27	867.68	(+)	136.41
Grand Total	42858.58	49523.94	(+)	6665.36

The total capital expenditure outside the revenue account during 1976–77 was Rs. 7,760.38 lakhs as against Rs. 10,062.86 lakhs during 1975–76. The breakdown according to important heads are shown below :—

(Rs. lakhs)

Head	1975-76	1976-77	Increase (+) or decrease(—) over previous year
1	2	3	4
A. General Services	93 79	126.59	(+) 32.80
B. Social and Community Services	355.91	499.87	(+) 143.96
C. Economic Services	9,613.16	7,133.92	(—) 2479.24
Total	10,062.86	7,760.38	(—) 2302.48

Receipts and disbursements under public debt and loans and advances during the years 1975–76 and 1976–77 were as given below :—

(Rs. lakhs)

Item	1975-76	1976-77	Increase (+) or decrease(—) over the previous year
1	2	3	4
RECEIPTS			
A. *Public debt*			
1. Internal debt of the State Government.	5432.65	6483.73	(+) 1051.08
2. Loans and advances from Central Govt.	6330.10	6792 67	(+) 462.57
B *Loans and Advances*	2239 57	2130,47	(—) 109 10
TOTAL RECEIPTS	14002 32	15406 87	(+) 1404.55

EXPENDITURE

1	2	3	4
A. *Public debt*			
1. Internal debt of the State Government.	3461.56	4071.08	(+) 609.52
2. Loans and advances from Central Govt.	4137.90	2901.61	(—) 2236.29
B. *Loans and advances*	7311.60	8912.95	(+) 1601.35
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	14911.06	15885.64	(+) 974.58

Receipts and disbursements during 1976-77 under contingency fund were Rs. 1,060.87 lakhs and Rs. 115.41 lakhs respectively, as against corresponding figures of Rs. 129.23 lakhs and Rs. 60.87 lakhs for 1975-76. Thus the increase in receipts was Rs. 931.64 lakhs and the increase in expenditure was Rs. 54.54 lakhs.

Receipts and disbursements during 1976-77 under public account were Rs. 78,743.99 lakhs and Rs. 76,918.25 lakhs, respectively, the corresponding figures for 1975-76 being Rs. 67,825.80 lakhs and Rs. 66,023.95 lakhs. Receipts and disbursements under important funds were as follows :

(Rs. lakhs)

Item	1975-76	1976-77	Increase (+) or decrease (—) over previous year
1	2	3	4
RECEIPTS			
1. Small Savings and Provident fund, etc.	1631.54	1775.34	(+) 143.80
2. Reserve funds	2333.96	2232.04	(—) 101.92
3. Deposits and Advances	6531.16	7761.96	(+) 1230.80
4. Suspense and Miscellaneous	33833.72	41071.68	(+) 7237.96
[illegible]	23495.42	25902.97	(+) 2407.55

1		2	3	4
	DISBURSEMENTS			
1.	Small Savings and Provident fund etc.	761.66	921.36	(+) 159.70
2.	Reserve funds	811.43	2025.57	(+) 1214.14
3.	Deposits and Advances	6101.38	6690.20	(+) 288.82
4.	Suspense and Miscellaneous	34538.14	41485.39	(+) 6947.25
5.	Remittances	23511.34	25795.75	(+) 2284.41

5.2 Commercial Taxes

The main function of the department is to collect Taxes by administering the following State and Central Acts :

(i) The Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957 (KSTA);

(ii) The Central Sales Tax Act, 1958 (CSTA);

(iii) The Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act, 1958 (KETA);

(iv) The Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1957 (KAITA); and

(v) The Karnataka Tax on profession, Trade, Callings and Employment Act, 1976.

The last of these came into force with effect from the first day of April 1976.

The Commissioner of Commercial Taxes is the head of this department. During the year under report he was assisted by Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners at different levels of administration, an Officer-on-Special Duty (Vigilance-*cum*-Research Cell) and Deputy Commissioners of Profession Tax and other supporting staff. Sri R. A. Naik was the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes throughout the year under report.

The expenditure of the department on collection of taxes under various Acts during the year was Rs. 2.72 crores and including compensation, it was Rs. 6.98 crores as detailed below:

(a) 240. Sales Tax	...	Rs. 2.42 crores
(b) 245. OTD	...	Rs. 0.01 „
(c) 220. Taxes on Agricultural Income	...	Rs. 0.29 „
(d) 363. Compensation, etc.	...	Rs. 4.26 „
Total	...	Rs. 6.98 „

During the year under report a sum of Rs. 157.00 crores was collected as revenue by the department in the form of taxes under different State and Central Acts, the break up being,

	(Rs. crores)
(a) 040. Sales Tax	137.30
(b) 028. Profession Tax	3.43
(c) 0.22. Taxes on Agricultural Income	4.29
(d) 045 O. T. D	11.98
Total	157.00

The total number of employers registered as on 31-3-77 under the Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trade, Callings and Employments Act, 1976 was 11,347 and the number of self employed persons registered up to 31-3-77 was 93,270.

The number of registered dealers/Cinema theatres/ assessees from whom the tax was collected, the number of assessments disposed off, the number of offences

compounded departmentally under the different Acts during the year were as under:

(Number)

Under	Regd. dealers/ cinemas/ Assessees.	Assessments disposed off	Appeals disposed off	Offences compounded	Prosecution cases disposed off
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. KST.Act	1,25,456	1,23,668	11,163	29,773	4,218
2. CST.Act	40,915	38,151	752	—	75
3. KET.Act	997	39,830	84	1,904	—
4. KAIT.Act	21,762	28,375	1,326	—	—

The Vigilance-*cum*-Research Cell conducted investigations through the Intelligence Wing and covered wholesalers and manufacturers of certain selected commodities and certain types of transactors wherein evasion of tax was suspected. 1,885 such cases were detected in which a turn over of Rs. 1,697.53 lakhs involving a tax of Rs. 72.01 lakhs was unearthed. 1,101 cases were compounded departmentally during the year.

The department brought out, during the year, four issues of the Quarterly Bulletin on Commercial Taxes, for the guidance of officers of the department and others. These gave details of amendments to Acts and Rules administered by the department, notifications, clarifications issued by the authorities, Ruling of Courts, Tribunals etc.

Suo-moto revision: The Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioners and the Assistant Commissioners of

Commercial Taxes undertook revision of Tax cases during the year, the details of which were :

Tax Revision cases	No. of cases under		
	KST Act	CST Act	KAIT Act
(i) Pending at the beginning	403	16	11
(ii) Taken up during the year	1,297	58	62
(iii) Disposed	1,354	63	43
(iv) Balance	346	11	30

During the year, 765 shows were exempted, under section 7 of the Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act, 1958 from payment of entertainment tax, the relief given being Rs. 32.76 lakhs.

Training : 14 Commercial Tax Officers and 18 Assistant Commercial Tax Officers were trained in two "Introductory Courses for Gazetted Probationers" conducted by the Administrative Training Institute, Mysore.

5.3 Insurance

The main objectives of the Department are to provide insurance cover to all State Government Employees and motor vehicles purchased out of Government loans by the State Government Employees.

The department is headed by a Director. During the year under report, he was assisted by an Actuary, a Deputy Director and Assistant Directors at the head quarters. In order to explore new business venues and to provide smooth and efficient service to the policy holders, the department was re-organised during the year and district offices were

opened in all the districts. These offices were headed by the District Insurance Officers. Sri Narasinga Rao Madarkal was the Director during the period under report.

The main achievements of the department during the year were as follows :

Life branch

There were 1,12,261 proposals (including those at the beginning of the year), out of which 33,883 proposals resulted in policies worth an assured sum of Rs. 15.88 crores and an annual premium income of Rs. 0.74 crore.

The total number of policies in force as on 31-3-1977 was 2,43,433, the sum assured being Rs. 76.47 crores. The annual premium income on these policies was Rs. 3.05 crores.

The claims outstanding as on 31-3-1977 were as follows :

Nature of claims	No. of claims pending	Amount payable (Rs. lakhs)
Maturity	1749	16.42
Death	365	6.47
Surrender value	345	0.74
Total	2459	23.63

The pendency is attributed to various reasons such as non-receipt of report on amounts due to Government, if any, from the concerned insured, claim applications, death certificates, Medical attendants' report, etc.

A sum of Rs. 2.44 crores was sanctioned as loan to the policy holders during the year.

The financial position of the life insurance branch during the year was as follows :

	(*Rs. Crores*)
(a) Opening balance as on 1-4-1976	24.74
(b) Receipts during the year.	4.99
(c) Total	29.73
(d) Payments during the year	3.28
(e) Balance of the fund as on 31-3-1977	26.45

The family pension fund paid during the year was Rs. 270 only.

Preliminary work pertaining to the valuation of policies in force as on 31-3-1977 was taken up during the year.

Motor Branch :

During the year under report, 9,845 vehicles were insured with the department yielding an annual premium income of Rs. 7.64 lakhs. The Motor Insurance Fund as on 31-3-1977 amounted to Rs. 67.69 lakhs. The interest earned on the Fund during the year was Rs. 5.24 lakhs. Claims paid during the year amounted to Rs. 3.69 lakhs.

Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund :

The policies of Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund (HSLIF) held by personnel transferred from the erstwhile State of Hyderabad were continued to be serviced as a closed fund. The total number of such policies as on 31-3-1977 was 2,745 with an annual premium income of Rs. 79,000. The Life Fund Balance of HSLIF as on 31-3-77 was Rs. 41.28 lakhs.

Bonus :

A sum of Rs. 30 per annum on every thousand rupees of sum assured was declared as bonus on all policies which were in force on 31-3-1974.

5.4 Small savings and State Lottery

The main functions of the Directorate of State Lotteries are to encourage thrift and savings both in the Urban and Rural areas of the State, to boost investments in the Small Savings Securities and to augment financial resources of the State through State Lotteries.

This Directorate functions as a wing of the Finance Department. The Joint Secretary, Finance Department, is the Ex-officio Director of Small Savings. He was assisted during the year by a whole time Joint Director of Small Savings who concurrently functioned as the Director of State Lotteries and Ex-officio Deputy Secretary, Finance Department. Sri P. M Bhat was the Joint Director of Small Savings, Director of State Lotteries and Ex-officio Deputy Secretary to Finance Department during the year under report.

The main achievements of the Directorate during the year are briefly indicated below :

The target for collections under small savings and achievements for the year under report were :—

(Rs. crores).

Particulars	Target	Achievement	Percentage of achievement to target
Gross collections	45	59.50	132.2
Net collections	18	24.79	137.7

The net collection target for the Fifth Five Year Plan period (1974–79) was Rs. 100 crores against which the achievement for the first three years (1974–77) was Rs. 62.25 crores.

In order to create a wide base in both Rural and Urban areas for regular savings, the State Government have instituted incentive awards to Panchayats, Youth Clubs, Mahila Mandals and educational institutions, etc., to be awarded on the basis of their performance.

The Government extended the incentive award scheme to the Authorised Agents, the incentive being in addition to the commission they get from the Government of India.

The Government formulated a number of schemes with a view to tap, with the co-operation of agencies like the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees, etc., the vast savings potential generated by the increased agricultural production in rural areas.

In order to give wide publicity to the Small Savings drive, the department printed and distributed leaflets and posters on various Small Savings Schemes. Short films were also produced on the following themes and exhibited, through the Directorate of Information and Publicity, in all the Cinema Houses in the State.

(a) Pay Roll Savings Groups for workers.

(b) Income Tax benefits under Small Savings.

(c) Farmers and Small Savings.

(d) Small Savings Incentive Awards.

During the year, the collections through the pay roll savings groups alone was more than Rs. 3 crores.

The Lottery Scheme which was first introduced in the State in October 1969 for augmenting financial resources of the State for developmental activities was continued during the year. The sale of lottery tickets was made through a sole-selling agent M/s. Mysore Sales International Ltd., Bangalore, a wholly Government Owned Company. It conducted sales through its own agents and sub-agents. The disbursement of prizes was made by the Directorate of State Lottery, Mysore Sales International Ltd., and the authorised bank agents.

The following table indicates the number of draws held, receipts and expenditure, etc., for the year under report.

(Rs. lakhs)

No. of draws held	Gross receipts	Expenditure	Net receipts
1	2	3	4
11 main 28 mini	243	174	69

5.5 State Accounts

The main function of the department is to audit the accounts of the following institutions :

(i) City Municipal Corporations, City and Town Municipalities, Taluk Development Boards and Town and Village Panchayats.

(ii) Specified Statutory Bodies like the Bangalore Development Authority, The Karnataka Housing Board and the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board.

(iii) The Universities in Karnataka State, and

(iv) Wakf, Muzrai Institutions and such other minor institutions as entrusted by Government from time to time.

The department is headed by an Officer designated the Controller. He was assisted by 2 Deputy Controllers and 4 Assistant Controllers at headquarters. 23 offices, namely, 17 Local Audit Circle Offices, situated at all the District Headquarters except Chikmagalur and Madikeri, and 6 others dealing with Boards, Universities, etc., were functioning under the Controller. Sri R. V. Subramanyam held the post of the Controller during the year.

The cost of administration of the department during the year 1976–77 was Rs. 43.71 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 13.79 lakhs was collected by the department during the year in the form of audit fee for services rendered.

The main achievements of the department were as follows :

(1) Special audit of accounts of eight institutions was taken up under orders of Government.

(2) The annual audit reports of the following institutions were issued :—

  (i) Bangalore University for the year 1973–74.

  (ii) University of Agricultural Sciences for the year 1971–72.

  (iii) Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board, Bangalore for the year 1969–70.

  (iv) Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board, Bangalore for the year 1972–73.

(3) The following funds/institutions were pre-audited :

  (i) Muzrai Establishment Fund.

  (ii) Chatram Savings Fund.

  (iii) Headquarters Institutions of Muzrai Department.

(4) Accounts of the City Municipalities of Mysore, Shimoga and Davangere were pre-audited.

(5) The accounts of the Bangalore City Municipal Corporation were audited during the year under report and the audit reports for 1973–74 and 1974–75 were issued.

(6) The monthly accounts of the Karnataka Housing Board including its nine divisions, were subjected to post-audit.

(7) The accounts of the Bangalore Development Authority, Bangalore and City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore were also audited.

(8) Apart from the above, accounts of 6,336 Local Fund and Panchayatraj institutions in the State were audited during the year.

5.6 Treasuries

The main objective of this department is to provide facilities to the public as well as the departments in conducting Government cash transactions.

The Director of Treasuries is the Head of the Department and he is the Chief Controlling Authority for the Treasuries in the State. At the headquarters he was assisted by a Deputy Director, 2 Assistant Directors, a Special Officer (CDS) and a Special Officer and Chief Instructor, Treasury Training. Shri A. L. Salgaonkar continued to be the Director during the year under report.

There were 19 District Treasuries in the State, one each at the district headquarters. The State Huzur Treasury at Bangalore was placed under the charge of a Senior Treasury Officer in the cadre of Deputy Director, because the transactions of this treasury were the heaviest in the State.

Since the transactions were also heavy in the Divisional headquarters, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga, Deputy Directors were posted as Treasury Officers there. The remaining treasuries were placed under the charge of District Treasury Officers.

During the year, 166 sub-treasuries (136 banking and 30 non-banking) were functioning in the State, of which 31 sub-treasuries with heavy transaction were handled by the Head Accountants and the remaining 135 sub-treasuries were handled by the sub-treasury officers.

The budget provision of the department for the year 1976-77 was Rs. 1.39 crores while according to the Revised Estimates, the expenditure was Rs. 1.29 crores.

Important achievements of the department during the year were as follows :

In order to improve the working standard of the Treasuries, the number of annual technical inspections of the District Treasuries made by the Director and the Deputy Directors were respectively 14 and 7 during the year. The Assistant Directors made 23 regular inspections while the District Treasury Officers undertook 166 annual technical and 151 surprise inspections of the sub-treasuries.

The Accounts of 8 District Treasuries, 16 sub-treasuries and S. B. Account of 10 District Treasuries were inspected by the Audit Office during the year.

The transactions of treasuries during the year were 57.09 lakhs challans amounting to Rs. 1,077.05 crores and 51.22 lakhs of vouchers amounting to Rs. 1,029.05 crores.

The normal balance fixed for the non-bank sub-treasuries in the State for 1976-77 was Rs. 14.82 lakhs.

The work relating to furnishing inputs (Forms TC 1 and TC 2) to the Computer Centre was continued by all the Treasuries in the State.

In order to eliminate human errors of hand-writing and speed-up disposal of remittances of old age pensions through money orders to the destitutes, a mechanised system of printing on the Bradman Machines the money order forms with all the necessary particulars was introduced in respect of the District Treasuries of Bangalore, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gulbarga and Mysore.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE HOME SECRETARIAT

6.1 Excise

The main objects of the Department were collection of revenue by way of Tax on exciseable commodities like arrack, denatured spirit, Indian Liquors, beer, toddy, foreign liquors, hemp drugs, spirituous, medicinal and toilet preparations etc., and regulation of the manufacture and sale of such commodities in the State.

The department was headed by the Excise Commissioner. He was assisted by five Deputy Commissioners of Excise, an Accounts Officer, a Deputy Conservator of Forests, two Headquarters Assistants, 28 Superintendents of Excise and other staff.

There were ten Divisional Excise Intelligence Bureaux in the State to check the illicit manufacture of liquors in the State and smuggling of liquors into the State. There were also four divisional Offices to supervise the work of these Bureaux at Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga, headed by Deputy Commissioners of Excise (Enforcement and Inspection).

Shri G. H. Adirajaiya was the Excise Commissioner during the year under report.

The total expenditure incurred by the department during the year was Rs. 300.52 lakhs.

There were 16 distilleries manufacturing Indian liquors in the State. During the year under report, these distilleries manufactured 130.76 lakhs BL of liquors, consumption and exports of liquors during the year amounted to 17.72 lakhs BL and 71.13 lakhs BL respectively. The closing stock of liquors in the distilleries was 41.90 lakhs BL at the end of the year.

There were 653 licensees dealing in denatured spirit, 1,306 licensees in Foreign liquors and 72 dangerous drug licensees during the year. 394 licences for retail vending of beer and 324 licences for retail vending of beer in toddy shops were issued. There were 6,205 Arrack shops depots, 157 Arrack bonded depots and 6,110 toddy shops under the purview of the department during the year.

The Excise Intelligence Bureaux of the department were successful in tackling the problems of illicit manufacture of liquors in the State, smuggling of liquors from the neighbouring states and to bring about marked improvement in the revenue.

There were 30,499 crime cases for disposal, out of which 8,276 cases were disposed off during the year. The remaining 22,223 cases were pending with the Chemical Examiner, in several courts and under investigation by department.

Revenue realised by the department during the year was as follows :

Source :

		Revenue (Rs. lakhs)
i.	Public auction for the privilege of retail vending of arrack in the districts.	22,96.21
ii.	Duties and Litre Fees.	4,16.41
iii.	Tax on manufacture of Beer.	1,26.91
iv.	Duty and litre fees from Beer.	3,16.76
v.	Licence fee for retail vending of beer.	1.97
vi.	Licence fee for retail vending of beer in toddy shops.	0.08
vii.	Toddy shop rentals.	7,05.99
viii.	Tree tax and tree rent (Toddy)	41.22
ix.	Licence fee on sale of Foreign liquors.	1,10.30
x.	Duty realised from spirituous, medicinal and toilet preparations.	33.59
xi.	Auction of the privilege of collection of Mowha Flowers.	0.31
xii.	Others.	11,94.65
	Total ...	52,44.40

The date reserve lands which were at the disposal of the department were made use of for raising the date trees under the regeneration scheme, in order to overcome the shortage of tapable trees in the State. In the first instance, 1,10,000 date seedlings were raised and planted in four districts.

6.2 Films

The main objective of the department was to encourage the development of film industry in the state, through (i) grant of subsidy to the full length feature films produced in their entirety in Karnataka, (ii) grant of Cash Awards, Medals and Certificate of Merits to the Film awardees, (iii) grant of Shooting Permissions of various locations in the State, and (iv) arranging Film Festivals in and outside the State, and other matters relating to film industry in the State.

The department (previously, Film Unit) created in October 1966 was treated as a separate minor department with effect from the 11th September 1976. The department was headed by a Director. He was assisted by a Technical Officer and other staff in his work. Shri K. C. Chowdappa Reddy functioned as the Director throughout the year under report.

There was a Film Advisory Committee with the Commissioner of Home Affairs and Secretary, Home Department as its Chairman and nine other members. The Director, Department of Films was its Member-Secretary. The Committee was meant to recommend State Awards to Full Length Feature Films Produced in the State.

Expenditure: The budget provision and expenditure of the department under Plan and Non-plan heads during the year were as follows:

(Rs. lakhs)

Head	Budget provision	Expenditure
Non-Plan	3.56	3.38
Plan	42.00	42.00

Revenue : A sum of Rs. 1.98 lakhs was collected as revenue by the department during the year in the form of shooting fees and entry fees for the State Awards.

The following were the important activities of the department during the year :

A subsidy of Rs. 42 lakhs was paid to 43 Full Length Feature Films Produced in their entirety in the State. Of them, 12 were Kannada films in colour each given a subsidy of Rs. 1.50 lakhs, 17 were Kannada (black and white films) with a subsidy of Rs. 1.00 lakh each, 7 Kannada films (old scheme) with subsidy of Rs. 0.50 lakh each remaining were other language films each given a subsidy of Rs. 0.50 lakh.

The Film Advisory Committee previewed 16 full length feature films for the " 1975–76 State Film Awards " and recommended several awards. Awards worth Rs. 1.65 lakhs during the year were sanctioned.

The year was noteworthy as two of the films produced in the State won the National Awards.

' Chomana Dudi ' (Kannada Black and White) and ' Hamsa Geethe ' (Kannada Colour) full length feature films produced entirely in the State secured the Awards of ' Best National Feature Film of 1975 ' and ' Best Kannada Film of 1975 ' respectively.

Kannada films participated in the Sixth International Film Festival held at New Delhi from 3–16th January 1977 and attracted the attention of World Film Industry. 18 Kannada Films were exported to foreign countries like U.S.A., U.S.S R., Yugoslavia, Ethiopia, etc.

The department continued to grant permissions for shooting of films in the State after collecting the prescribed

fees. The fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 1.96 lakhs.

Facilities for processing, printing and editing of films have gradually improved in the State. Three Processing laboratories had been established in the State including a colour laboratory at Bangalore. As a consequence, films of nine languages were being produced in the State.

6.3 Fire Force

The department was headed by a Director drawn from the Indian Police Service. He was assisted by a Chief Fire Officer at the headquarters, Divisional Fire Officers at the divisional level, Station Officers incharge of Fire stations and other staff in his work. Sri K. G. Ramanna, Commandant General, Home-Guards and Ex-Officio Director of Civil Defence was the Director of Fire Force up to 31-5-1976. Shri M. L. Chandrashekar took over the charge on the 2nd June 1976 and continued during the remaining part of the year.

There were 16 Fire Stations (including the one sanctioned at Sandur during the year) in 10 towns serving a population of 36.91 lakhs (as per 1971 Census) in the State.

The budget allotment of the department for the year was Rs. 54.90 lakhs including construction of buildings etc., while the expenditure incurred was Rs. 49.00 lakhs.

The department attended to various calls and rescued people and property from natural calamities due to fire,

floods drowning etc., during the year in the State, the details of which are given below:

Nature of calls	No. of calls attended	Remarks
[a] Fire calls	1163	Property worth Rs. 2.65 crores was saved.
[b] Rescue calls	133	50 human lives were saved from drowning in wells and floods and from collapsed buildings.
[c] Ambulance calls	1270	An amount of Rs. 4.859 was realised by way of charges for deploying the ambulance.

The Fire Force Training Institute attached to the department conducted inservice training programmes for their personnel as well as private candidates during the year. The courses ranged from one day training programme to industrial employees to six months' courses for Fireman recruits. In all, 476 persons were trained in different courses, during the year.

Fire service medals were awarded during the year by the President of India to Sri C. H. David, Sub-Officer, Sri Govindarajulu Devaram, Assistant Sub-Officer and Late Sri Munivenkatachala, Fireman who lost his life in an effort to remove a deadbody from Sankey Tank.

6.4 Home-Guards and Civil Defence

This is mainly a servicing department which is intended to assist the police force in the maintenance of Law and Order in the State. In addition, the Home-guards are

deployed for social service at fairs, festivals, sports and games, free eye operation camps, mass sterilisation camps, tree planting programmes, putting out accidental fires etc. In the Civil Defence side, the department is expected to implement Civil defence measures in Bangalore City.

The Commandant General, Home-Guards and Ex-Officio Director of Civil Defence was the Head of the department. He was assisted by a Deputy Commandant General, Home-Guards and Ex-Officio Deputy Director of Civil Defence, a Headquarters Gazetted Assistant and an Accounts Officer at headquarters and 20 Commandants in the State. There was a Combined Central Home-Guards and Civil Defence Training Institute at Bangalore attached to the department in the charge of a Commandant.

Shri K. G. Ramanna held the post of Commandant General, Home-Guards and Ex-Officio Director of Civil Defence upto the 31st May 1976. Sri M. L. Chandrashekar took over his charge on the 2nd June 1976 and continued during the remaining part of the year.

There were 192 Home-Guards units functioning all over the State with a total strength of 14,424 Home-Guards at the end of the year. Seven Home-Guards Units were closed and six more units were opened in the State. A major/notable development during the year under report was the commissioning of a women Home-Guards Wing.

The budget allotment for the Home-Guards Wing was Rs. 48.40 lakhs as against which an expenditure of Rs. 44.72 lakhs was incurred during the year. The corresponding figures for the Civil Defence Wing were Rs. 3.60 lakhs and Rs. 2.48 lakhs respectively.

11,834 Home-Guards completed basic training during the year and 2,590 Home-Guards were undergoing training at the end of the year.

The Combined Central Home-Guards and Civil Defence Training Institute, Bangalore conducted advanced specialised training in rescue, fire fighting, first aid, flood rescue, etc. The Institute also imparted training to other departmental personal such as Karnataka Government Insurence Dept., Police, Fire Force and Civil Defence Volunteers. In all, 2,308 trainees were trained in 62 batches.

Besides assisting the State Police Force in the maintenance of Law and Order in the State, the Home-Guards rendered social service in free eye operation camps, mass sterilisation camps, fairs and festivals, general elections, large gatherings etc. In all, Home-Guards were called out for duty on 365 occasions involving a total man-power of 48,143 during the year.

The President of India was pleased to announce the Award of Home-Guards and Civil Defence Medal to Dr. D. Thammanna, Commandant, Home-Guards, Mandya district for his meritorious work on the occasion of Independence Day, 1976. These Presidential medals awarded to Dr. H. T. Sasanur, Commandant, Home-Guards, Bijapur district and Shri Homi Mulk Irani, Commandant, Home-Guards, Gulbarga district on the occasion of Republic Day, 1976 were received and presented to them on the Republic Day of 1977.

746 Civil Defence volunteers were enrolled and given basic training in Civil Defence Services at the Combined Central Home-Guards and Civil Defence Training Institute, Bangalore.

6.5 Information and Publicity

The main function of this department was to give effective Publicity to developmental activities of the government with particular emphasis on publicising its socio-economic programmes and achievements, through various media such as Press, Publications, Radio, etc.

The department was headed by a Director. He was assisted by Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors, a Radio Engineer, an Administrative Officer, an Accounts Officer and others at headquarters and the District Information and Publicity Officers at the district level. Sri Chiranjiv Singh functioned as the Director of the department during the year.

The budget allotment for the department for the year under Plan and Non-plan heads was Rs. 15.00 lakhs and Rs. 77.62 lakhs respectively.

The Press and News section of the department issued about 12,000 press notes, feature articles, success stories etc., of which 4,500 were in Kannada. About 15,000 press clippings regarding public grievances were sent to various departments and Ministers for redressal and needful action.

The department brought out booklets on 12 subjects and district booklets which were distributed free of cost. It also published monthly magazines : 'The March of Karnataka', 'The Karnataka Vikas', the weekly magazine 'Janapada' regularly and a prestigious publication entitled "Open Eyes"—a Journey Through Karnataka.

The department handled the release of classified advertisements of various Government departments to the daily newspapers throughout the State and outside. Display

advertisements were released to a number of newspapers, periodicals and special brochures. An amount of Rs. 40 lakhs was spent during the year for this purpose.

Field publicity through mobile units was intensified in all the districts through film shows, press releases, talks, seminars, etc. Radio Rural Forums in collaboration with the All India Radio were activised for the benefit of agriculturists and rural masses.

The song and Drama Unit organised a number of cultural programmes like Harikathas, Yakshaganas, Dramas, musical recitals depicting the cultural heritage and socio-economic legislations of the Government and their achievements.

The department organised a number of exhibitions inside and outside the State depicting the cultural heritage and economic development of Karnataka. It prepared and put up three tableaux at the Republic Day parade and Kannada Rajyotsava Celeberations at New Delhi.

The Department produced two news-reels, two news-round-up and four quickies on small savings. Similarly 750 photo coverages and 200 news-reels coverages were made. About 30,000 photographs on the developmental activities of the Government were taken, printed and developed for the use of news papers.

6.6 Tourism

The main object of the Department was to encourage and develop tourism in the State.

In addition to the head office at Bangalore, the department had set up the Tourist Bureaux at Mysore, Hassan, Madikeri, Bijapur, Basavakalyan and Hospet for the benefit

of tourists. The department was headed by a Director Sri M. D. Mariputtanna was the Director during the year under report.

The budget allotment of the department for the year was Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

The following schemes were implemented to provide accommodation and other facilities to the tourists in the state during the year: (a) Construction of Cottages at Belur aud Halebid, (b) providing the Coffee Kiosk facilities at Halebid, (c) additional facilities to the tourist canteen at Somanathapura, and (d) additional furnishings to the tourist rest house at Talakaveri.

The Department participated in trade, fairs, festivals, exhibitions, Rajyothsava etc., on six occasions in and outside Karnataka for imparting tourist information of Karnataka to the tourists.

The tourist counters of the department locted in various places of the state catered to the tourists by disseminating information on places of tourist interest, reserving accommodation, distributing tourist literature etc.

The Department rendered assistance to a number of Indian as well as foreign guests who visited the state during the year.

One of the highlights of the departmental activities during the year was the conduct of the tourism promoters Training Programme under which 75 graduates and 25 under-graduates were recruited on a monthly stipend of Rs. 150 and Rs. 100 respectively and were imparted training in various branches of tourism.

As a part of development activities, the department encouraged a number of private entrepreneurs to put up hotels and restaurants in places of tourist interest in Karnataka.

Wide publicity was given to the places of tourist interest in Karnataka in leading newspapers, periodicals and magazines of the Country.

6.7 Motor Vehicles

The main functions of the department are to administer the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and its rules and collction of taxes on motor vehicles, passengers and goods vehicles in the State under (i) The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and Rules, 1957, (ii) The Karnataka Motor Vehicles (Taxation on passengers and Goods) Act & Rules, 1961 and (iii) The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Rules, 1963.

The department was headed by the Transport Commissioner who is also the Chairman of the State Transport Authority. He was assisted by a Secretary of State Transport Authority, Planning and Development Officer and Head Quarters Assistant, Law Officer, Financial Assistant, Assistant Law Officer, Assistant Director of Statistics, Assistant Transport Commissioners and Secretaries at headquarters. There were five Divisional Offices at Bangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Mysore and Shimoga each headed by a Deputy Transport Commissioner. At the district level, each of the 19 districts had a Regional office headed by a Regional Transport Officer.

Sri S.H. Ahmed held the post of Transport Commissioner up to 18-9-76 and thereafter Sri G.B. Deshpande took over and continued to be the head of the department during the remaining part of the year.

The following Tribunal and Authorities constituted under different sections of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 functioned during the year under report.

(i) The Karnataka State Transport Appellate Tribunal (KSTA) constituted under sections 64 and 64-A to hear appeals and revision petitions.

(ii) State Transport Authority constituted under Section 44 to consider various subjects relating to road transport in Karnataka and inter-State matters, and

(iii) Regional Transport Authority constituted under section 44 at district level.

The total revenue earned by the depatment during the year was Rs. 2752.91 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 64.56 lakhs.

During the year under report, fitness certificates were issued in respect of 5,263 stage carriages, 19,815 goods-vehicles and 10,994 contract carriages, or a total of 36,072 vehicles.

The number of different types of Motor Vehicles registered and kept for use at the end of March 1977 in the state was 2,48,057 of which motor cycles were 1,23,223 ; Motor cars—42,538 ; autorickshaws—13,415; jeeps—8,151 ; tractors—7,520 ; stage carriages—7,539 ; goods vehicles—23,835, and other type of vehicles—21,836.

The number of newly registered vehicles during the year was 25,763 of which Government vehicles were 829 and the rest private vehicles.

The number of Inter-State permits issued and the number of permits countersigned up to the end of March 1977 (goods vehicles) was as follows :

Sl. No.	States	No. of Public carriers			No. of private carriers		
		Quota agreed	Permits issued	Permits counter-signed	Quota agreed	Permits issued	Permits counter-signed
(1)	Karnataka–Tamil Nadu	1,700	1,670	1,653	50	50	24
(2)	Karnataka–Andhra Pradesh	1,750	1,580	1,737	150	148	150
(3)	Karnataka–Kerala	600	600	564	50	50	50
(4)	Karnataka–Goa	300	300	300	25	25	25
(5)	Karnataka–Maharashtra	3,250	2,950	3,246	100	90	100
(6)	Composite permits	250	230	—	—	—	—
(7)	National permits	400	240	—	—	—	—

The disposal of cases by the Karnataka State Transport Appelate Tribunal during the year was as follows :

Particulars	Appeals	Revisions	Total
(1) No. of appeals pending as on 1-4-76.	1,007	139	1,146
(2) No. of appeals received during the year.	1,235	154	1,389
(3) Total	2,242	293	2,535
(4) No. of cases disposed off during the year.	579	112	181
(5) No. of cases pending as on 1-4-77	1,663	181	1,884

6.8 Police

The main function of the department is to maintain the Law and Order in the State.

The Inspector General of Police was the head of the department. He was assisted by an Additional Inspector General of Police, a Commissioner of Police for Bangalore City, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Assistant Inspector General of Police, Superintendent of Police. Deputy Controller (Finance), Gazetted Headquarters Assistant, Financial Assistant, Public Relations Officer and Other Staff. Sri C. V. S. Rao, functioned as the Inspector General of Police till 31-10-76 and Sri T Albert Manoraj thereafter.

The strength of Karnataka State Police force, as at the end of the year, was 34,447 (excluding Karnataka State Reserve Police). During the year, 3,242 persons were recruited to the constabulary in the State while the total

number of retirements, resignations and other casualties in the force was 1,396.

The total expenditure incurred by the department during the year was Rs. 2033.20 lakhs.

The main achievements of the department are given below:

(1) The Law and Order situation during the year was under control inspite of some students' agitations, labour problems etc.

(2) The number of grave crimes reported during the year 1976 was as follows:

Murders ..699, Dacoity...129, Robbery...223, House breaking and thefts... 8,138, Cattle thefts...700, Ordinary thefts...13,358, Others...12,506, Total...35,753.

(3) The number of cognizable crimes under Investigation and Trial was 59,471 and 58,785 respectively, out of which 51,573 investigation cases and 29,105 trial cases were disposed of during the year.

(4) The value of property lost and recovered during 1976 was Rs. 230.69 lakhs and Rs. 93.73 lakhs respectively.

(5) Out of 56,870 persons tried for different cognisable crimes during the year, 17,405 were convicted. Out of 20 persons escaped from the police custody, 17 were re-arrested.

(6) 2,379 cases were booked under Food Control Orders and Rs. 43.33 lakhs worth of food-grains were seized by the District Police and C. I. D. (Food Cell) during the year under report.

(7) In the Computer Wing attached to the department, 51,234 computer forms A to F received from Police Stations were Codified and 36,253 Cards were punched. The pay bills of the entire police force were also computerised during the year.

(8) The number of Finger Print Slips on record at the end of the year was 59,427.

(9) At the end of the year, 883 C. I. D. Criminals, 398 foreign criminals and 106 habitual offenders were on records of C. I. D.

(10) Name Index Cards were maintained in respect of 31,276 C. I. D. and foreign criminals and also important criminals with up-to-date information including present whereabouts of criminals.

(11) During the year, 400 cases of forest offences were registered, of which 62 resulted in conviction. The C.I.D. Forest Squad had seized forest produce worth Rs. 14.00 lakhs.

(12) During the year 1976, prohibition was in force only in Yelandur taluk in Mysore district and the total number of prohibition cases detected was 84.

(13) All the 2,140 petitions relating to civil rights received by the Civil Rights Enforcement Cells were enquired into and appropriate action was taken.

(14) Under the Supression of Immoral Traffic Act, 3,259 cases were booked, out of which 3,223 cases resulted in conviction.

(15) The Dog Squad, with 11 Alsatian, 4 Dobbermen Pinches and 2 Labrador dogs, was summoned on 542 occasions and the dogs furnished clues in 69 cases.

(16) President's Police Medal for distinguished service and Police Medal for meritorious service on the occasion of Republic Day, 1976 and Independence Day, 1976 were awarded to seven and eight officers of the department respectively.

(17) Training courses of different durations were arranged for the Indian Police Service Probationers, Police Officers and Constables during the year in the Police Training College, Mysore and Karnataka State Police Training Institute at Channapatna. 294 Armed Police Constables were given training at Armed PoliceTraining Centre at Rayapur, Dharwad district. The Police Driving and Maintenance School, Yelahanka started on 2nd August 1976, conducted one basic course of 6 weeks and also provided intensive coaching to the instructional staff deputed from the serving M. T. Personnel. Police Officers and Ministerial staff of the Police department were sent for training in sixty different courses held within the State and sixtyseven courses in various parts of India during the year under report.

(18) The total number of Wireless Stations maintained as on 31st December 1976 was 501. During the year, 130 HF and 630 VHF temporary wireless stations were also set up for short periods, and

(19) The traffic police of Bangalore and four Flying Squads in Ranges and District Police continued to maintain control over vehicular movements.

6.9 Prisons

The main objective of the department is the administration and maintenance of prisons in the State.

The Inspector General of Prisons was the head of the department. He was assisted by a Deputy Inspector General of Prisons and other staff. Sri C. S. Mallaiah was the Inspector General of Prisons during the year.

A total expenditure of Rs. 160.09 lakhs was incurred by the department and the average cost of maintenance per prisoner during the year was Rs. 2,679.

During the year under report, there were 101 prisons of different types, namely Central Prisons, District Prisons of Class I & II type, District Headquarters' Sub-Jail Special Sub-Jails, Taluk Sub-Jails, Open Air Jail, Juvenile Jail and Borstal School, Dharwad, in the State under the control of the department.

The population in the above prisons was as follows:

(a) No. of prisoners at the beginning of the year ... 5,425
(b) No. of prisoners admitted during the year ... 39,466
(c) Total number of prisoners ... 44,891
(d) No. of prisoners released during the year ... 39,688
(e) do at the end of the year ... 5,203

Of the 39,466 prisoners admitted, the number of direct admission convicts was 17,440 and they were to undergo the term of imprisonment awarded by Courts.

At the beginning of the year, there were 2,466 under trial (U.T.) prisoners. 20,005 U.T. prisoners were admitted during the year making a total of 22,471. Of this, 9,388 were released on bail and 6,227 prisoners were discharged by courts. 3,786 were convicted and sentenced. 573 prisoners were transferred to other State Prisons. 10 prisoners escaped and 2,487 remained at the end of the year.

Disciplinary action was taken as per rules against the prisoners for 211 major and 137 minor prison offences committed by them.

Besides Agriculture and Horticulture, 13 other industrial sections functioned in major jails and articles worth Rs. 53.68 lakhs were manufactured in these sections during the year.

Literacy classes were conducted in the Jails for the benefit of the prisoners. The library facilities were availed of by them. The other amenities provided for the prisoners were canteens, physical exercise and yogasana classes, special feeding on important festival days, cultural programmes and film shows, parole and furlough and lectures on basic morals and ethics. There was also a wage earning scheme for the benefit of prisoners according to which they were allowed to spend a portion of their earnings to buy their daily needs and send a part of it to their families or deposit it in their accounts.

The major highlight of the year was the starting of the Prison Training Institute at Mysore on the 7th March 1977. The first batch of trainees consisting of 20 Head Wardens and 20 Wardens was undergoing training.

———

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Karnataka State Archives,
(Departmental Library)
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಾಗಾರ
(ಇಲಾಖಾ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ)
Accession No. (B)R15903
Date...

7.1 Religious and Charitable Endowments

The main function of the department was to maintain and develop various religious and charitable institutions coming under the purview of five different Religious and Charitable Endowments Acts in force in the five integrated areas of the State, *viz.*, Old Mysore Area, Bombay—Karnataka Area, Hyderabad - Karnataka Area, Madras—Karnataka Area and Kodagu Area.

Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments was the head of the department, who was assisted by a Charity Commissioner, an Assistant Charity Commissioner, a Head Quarters Assistant, Assistant Endowment Commissioners and other staff.

Sri H. Jaya Rama Rao, was the Commissioner of the department through out the year under report.

The important activities of the department during the year are given below :

(1) There were three Government Choultries, outside the State under the control of this department. The total income and expenditure of which during the year were as follows :

(Rs. '000s)

	Institution	Income	Expenditure
1.	Karnataka State Charities, Tirupathi	314.32	221.37
2.	Karnataka Chattaram, Varanasi	19.39	9.73
3.	Karnataka State Choultry, Srisailam	22.77	16.00

(2) The closing balance of different funds at the end of the year was as follows

		(Rs. '000)
(i) Muzrai Establishment Fund	—	98.56
(ii) Chatram Savings Fund	—	756.21
(iii) General Muzrai Fund	—	93.58
(iv) Head Quarters Muzrai Fund	—	172.27

(3) The Sanskrit College, Melkote and Agama Section of Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore worked under the Administrative Control of the department.

(4) The number of trusts registered in the Bombay-Karnataka area till 31-3-77 was 10,339.

(5) There were only 10 temples coming under the Coorg Temple Fund Management Act VIII of 1956. The balance of fund of these temples available after meeting the expenditure was Rs. 22,560.

(6) The number of institutions registered in the Hyderabad-Karnataka area under the Hyderabad Endowments Regulations was 5,317 as against the existing number of 10,260. The collection of Haq-e-Intazam during the year was Rs. 60,407.

(7) Master plans for development of Sri Malai Mahadeshwara temple and B. R. Temple were sanctioned by the Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 91.80 lakhs and Rs. 49.10 lakhs respectively. These works, entrusted to the Executive Committee appointed in G. O. RD 206 MET 67 dated 26-4-68 were at various stages of completion.

(8) The number of assessable and non-assessable institutions in Madras-Karnataka area at the end of the year was 1,080 and 1,817 respectively.

(9) The collection of contributions and audit fees in the Madras-Karnataka area was Rs. 403,460 and Rs. 80,002 respectively.

(10) The Religious and Charitable Institutions in the State are governed by five different Acts which were existing at the time of States reorganisation. Uniform bill for the entire State of Karnataka submitted was pending approval of the Cabinet sub-committee.

(11) The administration of most of the temples in general was fairly satisfactory and there were no cases of serious mis-management.

7.2 Registration and Stamps

1. Objective :

The department is responsible for administering the following Acts and Rules in the State, *viz.*, Indian Registration Act, 1908 and Rules thereunder, Indian Stamps Act, 1899 and Rules thereunder. Karnataka Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1958 and Rules thereunder, Karnataka Stamp Act, 1957 and Rules thereunder, and Indian Partnership Act, 1932 and Rules thereunder and Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960 and Rules thereunder.

The Director, Survey Settlement and Land Records was in Ex-officio capacity the Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps. At the State head quarters, he was assisted by two Head Quarters Assistants. There were also five Inspectors of Stamps in the Class I Cadre under his direct control with their headquarters at Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga, Dharwad and Gulbarga.

Sri P. Thippoji Rao was the Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps during the year under report.

At the district level, the Deputy Commissioner was the Ex-officio District Registrar, assisted by the departmental Head Quarters Assistant who was appointed as the Inspector of Registration under the Registration Act. 1908.

There were 19 District Registry Offices and 196 Sub-Registry Offices in the State during the year, besides, four additional Sub-Registrars attached to Headquarters Sub-Registry Offices at Hassan, Bangalore, Tumkur and Kanakapura.

The important activities of the department during the year were as follows :

(a) Registration

(i) Total number of documents registered during the year was 2,97,784.

(ii) Aggregate value of all the transactions covered by the documents registered during the year amounted to Rs. 154.00 Crores.

(iii) Total revenue of the Department under the above head, during the year was Rs. 151.49 lakhs.

(iv) Total expenditure of the department for the year was Rs. 65.20 lakhs.

(b) Stamps

(i) Revenue under this head during the year was Rs. 925.16 lakhs.

(ii) Expenditure during the year was Rs. 42.00 lakhs.

(iii) Stamp duty foregone during the year was Rs. 197.81 lakhs.

(iv) Registration fee foregone during the year was Rs. 67.89 lakhs.

(c) Indian partnership Act, 1932

(i) The total number of applications received for registration of documents under the above Act during the year was 3,411.

(ii) The total number of applications received for copies and searches was 535.

(iii) 2,114 applications were filed under sections 60,61,62 and 63 of the above Act.

(iv) The total receipts under the above head was Rs. 0.13 lakh during the year.

(d) Karnataka Societies Registration Act

(i) 1,344 Societies were registered under the above Act during the year and the total revenue received was Rs. 0.99 lakh.

7.3 Revenue—Bangalore Division

The Divisional Commissioner is incharge of the division and he is assisted by Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners. Bangalore Division comprises of Bangalore, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Kolar and Shimoga districts.

Periodical inspection of crops was done by the Revenue Officers and Revenue Inspectors. Annual Jamabandy was completed in 390 villages in Bangalore and almost all villages in Tumkur, Chitradurga, Kolar and Shimoga districts.

The seasonal conditions were satisfactory. A few special measures were taken up to ameliorate the condition of the agriculturists. The condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory. Public health was generally good and drinking water was sufficiently available. There were no unusual migration of the people. There were 1,746 cases of natural calamities (fire accidents, floods, hailstorm etc.) and an amount of Rs.29.35 lakhs was sanctioned as relief. 21,055 hectares of waste lands were assessed and out of that 1981 hectares were assigned for agricultural purposes. Under the Land Grant Rules, 3,331 hectares were disposed of during the year.

The total demand for maintenance cess was Rs. 98.85 lakhs and collection was Rs. 43.36 lakhs. There are no salt pans in the division. The revenue receipts (Khist wise) amounted Rs. 44.51 lakhs, (excluding Shimoga district) as against the demand of Rs.302.64 lakhs (referring to Kolar and Tumkur district only). A total of 1.28 lakh mutations were disposed off out of 1.77 lakhs.

No takavi loans were distributed during the year. No revision of survey settlement work was done. Boundry marks were inspected by Hobli Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars. There were 11,262 hectares of gomal land available. Out of a total of 21,510 disputed cases 10,142 cases were disposed off. There were 247 raingauge stations in the division, 218 were in good condition. 14,151 tenancy cases were disposed off out of 26,645 tenancy cases. The revenue administration in the district was satisfactory.

7.4 Revenue—Belgaum Division

Belgaum Division Consisted of the four districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada having

49 taluks in 14 sub-divisions. The Divisional Commissioner was the head of Revenue administration at the Divisional level. He was assisted by the Deputy Commissioners and Special Deputy Commissioners at the district level, Assistant Commissioners at the sub-divisional level and the Tahsildars at the taluk level.

Seasonal conditions were reported to be not good in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and some parts of Uttara Kannada. In Belgaum district, 306 relief works were taken up by the various departments. In Bijapur district, Land Revenue was suspended in the affected areas. In Dharwad and Uttara Kannada, suspension of land revenue was granted and remission of land revenue was proposed to some extent.

The drinking water supply position was generally satisfactory in the Division. Where there was scarcity of drinking water, necessary relief measures such as deepening of the existing wells, drilling of new borewells and transportation of water etc., were taken up.

The expenditure on gratuitous relief granted to the victims of lightning, flood, fire accidents etc., in the division was Rs. 3.42 lakhs.

Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue during the year were as follows :

(Rs. lakhs)

Districts	Demand	Collection	Balance
1	2	3	4
1. Belgaum	73.70	62.28	11.02
2. Bijapur	19.41	19.37	0.04
3. Dharwar	34.09	25.33	8.76
4. North Kanara	19.12	19.07	0.05

Annual Jamabandi was conducted in all the districts of the Division by the Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners.

Demand, collection and Balance of different dues in the Divisions during the year under report were as below :

(Rs. lakhs.)

Item	Demand	Collection	Balance
1. Bunding dues	57.58	4.47	53.11
2. Betterment Levy	32.75	4.05	28.70
3. Water rate	103.85	20.34	83.51
4. Maintenance Cess	33.29	7.63	25.66

Major and Minor coercive measures were taken to realise the dues from well-to-do parties wherever necessary

The number of Mutation entries, Takrar takhta cases and phodi cases pending and the number disposed of during the year is given below :

Item	No. of cases	No. disposed off
1. Mutation Entries	1,16,576	1,04,782
2. Takrar takhta cases	2,307	1,357
3. Phodi cases	8,705	5,400

Late fees recovered during the year was Rs. 35,151.

Out of 3,39,665 applications and declarations for disposal, under different sections of the Land Reforms Act, 1,87,048 were disposed of during the year.

The receipt patta books were issued to all the Khatedars in the Division.

7.5 Revenue—Gulbarga Division

The Gulbarga Division consisted of Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga, and Raichur districts. The Divisional Commissioner was the head of the Revenue Adminstration

at the Divisional level. At the District level, he was assisted by the Deputy Commissioners and the Special Deputy Commissioners. The Deputy Commissioners were assisted by the Assistant Commissioner who held the charge of Revenue sub-divisions within the district and the Tahsildars at the Taluk level.

Sri K. Narasimha Murthy was the Divisional Commissioner of the Division during the year except for the period from 14-5-76 to 13-6-1976 during which Sri T. J. Ramakrishnan, Adminstrator, Tungabhadra Project, Munirabad was in additional charge.

Huzar Jamabandi was conducted in almost all taluks of the Division by the Jamabandi Officers.

The seasonal condition was reported to be good in Bidar and Gulbarga districts. Bellary district was reported to be draught affected. Out of a total number of 627 villages in the district, 459 villages were draught affected. 240 relief works were taken up and an amount of Rs. 33.92 lakhs was spent on these providing employment, on an average, to 11,000 labourers per week. Land revenue to the tune of Rs. 9.26 lakhs was also suspended. There was no timely rainfall both during kharif and rabi seasons in Raichur district also and scarcity conditions prevailed in the district except T.B.P. area. As such, an expenditure of Rs. 13.27 lakhs was incurred in Raichur district for scarcity relief works. Remission of land revenue to an extent of Rs. 13.86 lakhs was sanctioned.

There was no emigration or immigration in the Division except in two taluks of Gulbarga district, *viz.*, Aland and Yadgir, where about 928 persons were reported to have migrated.

The value of property lost due to natural calamities in the Division was Rs. 8.47 lakhs and the loss of human life was 6. The relief provided in this connection amounted to Rs. 7.47 lakhs during the year.

The assessed waste land in the Division was 1,12,706 Acres and 22 guntas during the year.

The area alienated in the Division for non-agricultural purposes was about 70 hectares.

The area assigned and available for agricultural purposes during the year was 830 hectares and 10,000 hectares respectively.

Demand, Collection and Balance of different dues during the year under report were as under :

(Rs. lakhs)

Item	Demand	Collection	Balance
1. Betterment levy	55.09	10.00	45.09
2. Water rate	202.95	26.30	176.65
3. Maintenance Cess	83.32	6.55	77.17

Distribution of Receipt Patta Books among all the Khatedars was completed in the Division.

Out of a total of 46,765 mutation cases for disposal in the Division (except Raichur district) 33,986 cases were disposed of during the year.

A sum of Rs. 5.49 lakhs was sanctioned for sinking irrigation wells in Shahapur taluk through PLD Banks.

Area under Phodi work in Bellary and Gulbarga districts was 1,464 acres and 2,980 acres respectively.

7.6 Revenue—Mysore Division

The Mysore Division consisted of the following districts: (1) Mysore (2) Mandya (3) Hassan (4) Chikmagalur (5) Kodagu and (6) Dakshina Kannada. The Divisional Commissioner was the head of the Revenue Administration at the Divisional level. He was assisted by the Deputy Commissioner and Special Deputy Commissioners at the district level. The Deputy Commissioners were assisted by the Assistant Commissioners who held the charge of Revenue Sub-divisions within a district. The Assistant Commissioners were assisted by the Tahsildars at the Taluk level. Sri Samuel Appaji held the charge of the Divisional Commissioner, Mysore during the year except for the period from 15-9-76 to 14-10-76 during which Sri B. S. Muddappa was in additional charge of the office.

Huzur Jamabandhi was conducted in all the taluks of the division by the Jamabandi officers not below the rank of Assistant Commissioners. The Jamabandi officers also heard the grievances of the ryots and necessary action was taken to redress their grievances.

Agriculturists and Agricultural labourers were provided employment in relief works executed through the P. W. D. and Block agencies under special measures sanctioned to ameliorate the conditions of agriculturists.

The system of Miras was continued to the minor village servants in Chikmagalur District only.

There was no unusual emigration and immigration of the people in search of food and employment. A batch of

Tibetian Refugees were rehabilitated to Bylakuppe in Periyapatna taluk during the year.

1,432 accidental fire cases were reported in the Division during the year and the value of property lost was Rs. 15.12 lakhs. The amount of cash grant sanctioned for this purpose was Rs. 5.31 lakhs.

The extent of assessed waste land available for cultivation in the Division at the beginning of the year was 33,184 hectares. The assessment of lands taken up for cultivation during the year was 8,091 hectares whereas the area relinquished was 64 hectares.

An extent of 660 acres and 26 guntas of land with an assessment of Rs. 638 was alieneated for non-agricltural purposes during the year.

An extent of 4,306 hectares of Amrith Mahal Kaval lands was available for disposal in the Division, out of which an extent of 170 hectares was granted.

The following statement gives details of the No. of Darkhast cases pending, received and disposed off and the area granted during the year under report under the Karnataka Land Grant Rules, 1969.

District	No. of applications			Applications disposed (No.)	Balance	Area granted in hectares	Amount realised by grant (Rs. hundreds)	Assessment fixed
	Pending at the beginning of the year	Received during the year	Total					
Mysore	7,518	6,209	13,727	10,958	2769	1,892	—	—
Hassan	3,983	5,016	8,999	7,882	1,117	3653	1,189	5,614
Mandya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickmagalur	7,587	4,156	11,743	9,224	2,519	978	1,968	3,691
Kodagu	5,426	2,669	8,095	4,965	3,130	316	640	1,495
Dakshina Kannada	10,006	2,790	12,796	8,257	4,540	485	731	433
Total	34,520	20,840	55.360	41,285	14,075	7,325	5,528	11,233

The Statement given below gives the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and land revenue remission etc., during the year for different districts in the division.

(in rupees)

District	Demand			Remission including arrears written off	Net recoverable and demanded	Actual collection			Balance at the close of the year
	Towards Arrears	Current	Total			Arrears	Current	Total	
Mysore	13423214	3137517	16560731	—	16560731	1129408	129730	1259138	15301593
Mandya	2520191	2024299	4544490	—	4544490	—	—	1175865	3368625
Hassan	4588028	3049881	7937909	1174593	6763316	508039	715558	1223597	5539714
Chickmagalur	7272097	3621276	10893373	—	10893373	—	—	2646622	8210751
Kodagu	179258	2120476	2299734	—	2299734	—	—	1347430	952303
Dakshina Kannada	289847	3793132	4082979	—	4082970	269623	3731043	4000667	82312
Total	2,82,72,655	1,77,46,581	4,60,19,216	1,74,593	4,48,44,623	19,07,070	1,10,16,331	1,29,23,401	3,19,21,222

The No. of coercive steps taken in the division during the year for recovery of arrears was 10,560 and the amount involved therein was Rs. 15.59 lakhs. The amount recovered was Rs. 24.24 lakhs.

The total demand under takavi loans was Rs. 39.09 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 3.48 lakhs was collected during the year.

The total demand under the Land Improvement loans for the year was Rs. 35.72 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 7.67 lakhs was collected.

The revision of survey and settlement was completed in Chikmagalur district.

Out of 50,364 phody cases for disposal, 15,505 cases were disposed of in the Division during the year and the extent phoded was 21,484 acres.

7,002 boundary marks were inspected by the Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors during the year in the districts of Mandya, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Dakshina Kannada.

(a) Record of Rights work was introduced in all the districts of the Division, except Kodagu district.

(b) Out of 1,92,183 Mutuation cases for disposal, 1,42,980 cases were disposed off during the year.

(c) The total demand of R.R. fees in the Division was Rs. 3.39 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 0.85 lakh was collected. While the demand of Mutuation fees was Rs. 7.47 lakhs, the collection was Rs. 2.99 lakhs during the year.

Out of a total number of 46,149 Takrar Taktha cases pending disposal, 20,044 cases were disposed off during the year.

Consequent on the rules amended under the Land Reforms Act, 1964, all the pending tenancy cases have been transferred to the Land Tribunals constituted for disposal.

7.7. Survey settlement and land records

The department was headed by a Director. At the State headquarters, the Director was assisted by a Technical Assistant, a Headquarters Assistant, three Office Assistants and other staff in the discharge of his duties. Sri R. Thippoji Rao, was the Director of Survey Settlement and Land Records during the year.

At the Divisonal level, there was a Joint Director in each of the Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga Divisions. They were assisted by Superintendents of Land Records and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records. There was a City Survey Office for Bangalore City consisting of 15 Enquiry Officers and another for Mysore City. There was a Survey and Settlement Institute at Mysore under the charge of one principal and two Instructors meant for imparting survey training to inservice personnel as well as probationary I.A.S. Officers, Assistant Commissioners and Tahasildars.

The expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 217.77 lakhs.

Maintenance Work: The disposal of measurement and correction cases in the State during the year was as follows:

	Field side	*Office side*
(i) Measurement Cases (L. R Alien Acqn Cases)	21,759	30,453
(ii) H. R. Cases	31,348	27,642
(iii) H. B. Cases	11,199	—

Besides the above, 56,047 blocks and 1,14,090 hissas were measured and 1,53,036 blocks and 1,05,625 hissas were checked. (including the correction work).

The special drive for the disposal of darkhast Phodi records which was taken up from 1-8-75 in all the districts of Mysore Division, continued during the year also and as many as 2,391 records were finally disposed of.

As many as 7,834 land grant cases in the State involving 15,155 hectares were disposed of.

A special drive for disposal of Coffee registration cases in Kodagu district was undertaken in order to update the land records in respect of small planters and 1,032 cases were disposed off during the year.

The work relating to measurement and checking of 665 blocks involving an extent of 1,010 hectaree in Yemmedoddi Kaval of Kadur taluk was attended.

The work of detection of encroachment of Government lands was taken up by the department in Haihole Village of Lakkavalli Project, Chikmagalur and Mudigere taluks and in K.R.S. achkat area in Malavalli and Srirangapatna taluks of Mandya district. The staff detected a total encroachment of 7,343 blocks comprising an extent of 3,293 hectares.

366 stations covering a distance of 32.8 kms. of Inter-State boundary between Karnataka and Kerala was verified.

As a prelude to grant of house sites to the houseless and the poor, the staff of the department attended to the work of measurement of 1,20,085 sites in Bangalore, Mysore and Belgaum divisions.

The enquiry and other items of city survey work in important cities and towns like Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar Gold Fields, Davanagere, Gulbarga, Bellary and 30 towns

and 7 villages of Belguam Division was attended by the staff of the department.

During the year, a sum of Rs. 57,318 was recovered as Sanad fees from the property holders.

The recovery of PHS and IVS dues during the year in Belgaum Division were of Rs. 18,945 and Rs. 1,079 respectively.

A sum of Rs. 3,627 was recovered towards Hissa survey fees in Gulbarga Division.

The settlement reports in respect of plantation lands in 8 Zones, modification in respect of 4 Zones and regular revision of Shahapur Zone of Gulbarga district were got approved by the Legislature and the Settlement Registers as per revised rates were got written. The process of sending the Settlement Registers, *viz.*, Akarband and Phaisal Patrikas was in progress.

A sum of Rs. 50,048 was realised by the sale of Village, Taluk and District maps in various offices of the Department during the year.

The following personnel were trained in Survey works in the Survey and Settlement Training Institute at Mysore ;

Sub-Assistant Superintendents (9), Supervisors (11) Head Clerks/First Division Clerks/Surveyors, Mappers (62), I.A.S. Probationers (8) and Tahsildars (108) (Total 198).

— - —

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDARY SECRETARIAT

8.1 Agriculture

The department was headed by a Director. He was assisted in his work at headquarters by one Additional Director, six Joint Directors and 14 Deputy Directors. For purposes of administration, the State was divided into six divisions, with headquarters at Bangalore, Mysore, Darwad, Raichur, Belgaum and Gulbarga each headed by a Joint Director. At the district level, there was a Deputy Director in each district. Apart from these, there were Soil Conservation Divisions, Farmers' Training and Education Centres, Rural Development Training Centres and offices pertaining to several schemes located at various places in the State headed by 53 Deputy Directors. Dr. R. Dwarakinath was the Director of Agriculture throughout the year.

The staff of the department in position at the end of the year was as follows : Class I-199, Class II-235, Class III-11,122 and Class IV-2,246.

The budget provision and expenditure of the department during the year under non-plan and plan schemes were as follows :

	Scheme	Provision (Rs. lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)
1.	Non-Plan	437.47	428.75
2.	State Plan	512.01	835.00
3.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme	339.42	372.98
	ALL	1,288.89	1,636.73

Note : Apart from the above, an amount of Rs. 273 lakhs was released to the University of Agricultural Sciences as State Assistance to meet the committed expenditure.

The main achievements of the department during 1976–77 were as follows :

Supply and Services

(*a*) *Seeds*: (i) During the year, 940.49 tonnes of foundation seeds were produced in 62 Seed Multiplication Farms maintained by the Department in the State. Quality Control Measures were employed at all the stages of production with a view to produce genetically pure and quality oriented seeds.

(ii) Under the Scheme for Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Varieties of Seeds, 41,809 tonnes of improved local varieties of seeds of major crops were distributed covering an area of 9,58,605 hectares during the year.

(iii) During the year, 7,008 tonnes of hybrid seeds of jowar, bajra and maize were produced and 40,841 tonnes were distributed. 6,446 quintals of hybrid seeds were processed in the 7 Seed Processing Units of the Department in the State. 119.54 quintals of Varalaxmi Cotton Hybrid Seeds were also produced in 23 departmental Seed Farms.

(iv) The department took steps to enforce the Seeds Act with the help of Karnataka Seed Certification Agency. The Seed Inspectors visited 3,318 sale premises and took 5,364 samples to test for the minimum required standard. An area of 9,873 hectares under all field crops was covered for seed certification by the above Agency and 43,130 quintals of seeds were certified during the year under report.

(v) During the year, 16,123 samples of seeds were analysed to check up the quality of the seeds in the Seed Testing Laboratory at Hebbal.

(b) Fertilisers and Manures:

(i) The consumption of N.P.K. fertilisers in the State during the year was 2.12 lakh tonnes. A quantity of 4.90 lakh tonnes of fertilisers was distributed in the Sate through the State Co-operative Marketing Federation and the Agro-Industries Corporation supplemented by private agencies numbering 6,288 wholesale and retail sale points.

(ii) Intensive fertiliser promotion programme sanctioned by the Government of India was implemented during the year in Bellary and Shimoga districts.

(iii) Out of 3,245 fertiliser samples received during the year, 1,115 were analysed and 57 were found to be sub-standard.

(iv) During the year, the work of intensification of urban and rural compost production and green manuring in irrigated and assured rainfall areas, training village leaders in better composting, conservation of night soil, construction of improved cattle and manure sheds, installation of gobar gas plants, setting up of mechnical compost plants and utilisation of sewage/sullage water were carried out in all the districts of the state and the progress achieved was as under :

Production of compost (lakh tonnes)		Area brought under green manuring (lakh hectares)	No. of Gobar Gas Plants constructed	No. of Improved sheds constructed	
Urban	Rural			Cattle	Manure
7.18	73.30	3.43	1,412	30,840	1,810

50,474 village leaders were also trained in better composting.

(v) Establishment of a mechanical compost plant at Bangalore with a capacity of 200 tonnes per day with the financial assistance of Government of India, was under progress at the end of the year. A pilot plant with a capacity of producing 8 to 10 tonnes of compost per day was also started by the Karnataka Compost Development Corporation Limited.

(c) Plant Protection (P.P.):

(i) Various measures for the protection of Crops from pests, diseases etc., such as seed treatment, control of field rats, control of soil and poliphagous pests, chemical weed control etc., were taken during the year and a total of Rs. 32.85 lakh hectares of area was covered under this programme. During the year, 8 State plan schemes and 3 centrally sponsored schemes were implemented for Plant protection. Chemicals and pesticides were supplied through the Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation and Karnataka Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited.

(ii) Plant protection equipments such as sprayers and dusters (4207) and storage bins (381) were supplied to the farmers at 25% subsidy during the year.

(iii) 11 manufacturing licences were issued under 'Insecticides Act' during the year.

Foodgrains Production Programme:

Certain programmes aimed at boosting up the food-grains production in the State were implemented during the year, the details of which are as follows:

(i) Under the High Yielding Varieties Programme, which aimed at boosting up the cereals production, an area

of 17.51 lakh hectares was covered under H. Y. V. Paddy (4.66 lakh hectares), Hybrid Jowar (3.32 lakh hectares), Hybrid Maize (1.63 lakh hectares), Hybrid Bajra (1.37 lakh hectares), Mexican Wheat (1.20 lakh hectares) and HYV Ragi (5.33 lakh hectares), as against a target of 20.96 lakh hectares.

(ii) Under the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme an area of 19.93 lakh hectares, as against a target of 25.40 lakh hectares, was covered to step up the yield per unit area by adoption of package of practices under groundnut, castor, sunflower, rabi jowar, B. gram, linseed and safflower.

Due to adverse seasonal condition in 128 taluks of the State, the achievements in (i) and (ii) above were less than the targets.

(iii) With the object of raising nurseries in time in areas with assured irrigation facilities so as to supply seedlings to areas where water is let out late, a central sector scheme of raising community nurseries on rice was implemented during the year under report. The scheme envisaged payment of Rs. 400 per acre as subsidy for raising nurseries. An amount of Rs. 0.63 lakh was utilised covering an area of 158 acres during the year.

(iv) Crop competitions were conducted on different crops at the taluk, district and state levels in order to encourage farmers getting the best yields and prizes were awarded in cases of highest yields during the year.

Development of Pulses, Oilseeds and Commercial Crops

During the year under report, various measures were taken under the State and Central plan schemes to step up

the production of pulses, oilseeds and commercial crops like cotton, sugarcane and tobacco. Measures taken during the year related to the use of improved seeds, supply of chemicals at a subsidised rate to the farmers, demonstrations to educate the farmers in improved methods of cultivation, adoption of timely plant protection measures, providing market facilities, etc.

Other activities of the Department

(i) Soil Testing: There were 20 Soil Testing Laboratories (including the two mobile units at Dharwar and Mysore) functioning in the State. Under soil testing programme 4.64 lakh samples were analysed during 1976-77. 1,379 check soil samples were also analysed and the results were compared and sent to the concerned Agricultural Officers.

(ii) Out of 3,921 samples received for quality control on fertilisers, 1,641 were analysed and 57 were found to be sub-standard.

(iii) Crop Varietal trials: During the year under report Minikit trials were conducted on paddy, ragi, jowar, maize, bajra, redgram, moong, horsegram, castor and groundnut to help the farmers in selecting the variety of crops best suited for their fields.

(iv) Agronomy: (a) During the year, 191 multi-crop demonstrations with two or three crop sequences were conducted in all the 19 districts of the State.

(b) Pilot projects on multiple cropping in Gokak and Nanjangud: under this programme, two types of extension demonstrations on different crop sequences under irrigated and rainfed conditions (136) and composite demonstrations on multiple cropping (8), were conducted during the year.

(v) Intensive Agricultural Development Programme (I.A.D.P.): The programme of IADP was in operation in Mandya district and TBP Areas of Raichur and Bellary districts as well as in Western Ghat Regions in Karnataka. This programme was taken up mainly to popularise the improved crop production technology.

(vi) Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development : This centrally sponsored scheme was continued during the year at Hadagalli, Bijapur and Doddaballapur with a view to adopt the research results of dry farming technology in dry farming projects and to evolve suitable recommendations to other dry farming areas of the State. Under this scheme, improved seeds, fertilisers and farm machinery and equipments were supplied to the farmers at subsidised rates. Soil conservation programmes were continued in dry land areas to provide employment and also permanent relief to the drought affected areas of the State. 4,500 farmers were trained in dry farming technology during the year.

(vii) Five Agricultural Developmental Centres at Jambagi, Thyavanagi, Konnur, Jamakhandi and Dhadesugur were functioning in the State with a view to evolve suitable cropping pattern, water requirements of different crops, and soil and water management techniques.

(viii) Agricultural Entomology : 19 insecticidal trials were conducted on ragi, paddy and jowar by using different insecticides and results were analysed.

(ix) Farm Management Studies : During the year 1976-77, farm management studies on cost of cultivation

of principal crops were taken up in all the districts of the State. Training was imparted to all the Assistant Agricultural Officers in the method of collection of Farm Management data.

(x) *Soil Survey* : With a view to deliniating the different soils and to suggest suitability of the soil for the irrigation farming, soil survey of the command areas of Ghataprabha and Malaprabha Projects and Upper Krishna Projects and Drought Prone areas was taken up during the year.

(xi) To locate and survey the Government waste lands, to ascertain their capability and to categorise the same for different utility purposes and to recommended measures to reclaim and develop them, the scheme for survey and categorisation of cultivable waste lands in blocks of less than 250 acres was taken up. During 1976–77, an area of 1.35 lakh hectares was surveyed and categorised.

(xii) *Statistical data* : The work of collection and compilation of various Agricultural Statistics was attended to for planning and other purposes. Reports based on the data collected were also prepared and sent to the concerned authorities regularly.

Soil Conservation :

During the year under report, 14 divisions and 66 sub-divisions were functioning in the State and the amount spent on the soil conservation works was about Rs. 666.52 lakhs while the area covered under bunding work was 1,29,511 hectares. Incomplete works of previous years completed during the year under report amounted to 98,845 hectares approximately. Because of the efforts by the department

under the centrally sponsored River Valley Projects—Soil Conservation Schemes—the rate of siltation was reduced from 372.69 acre feet per 100 sq. miles in 1962 to 123.23 acre feet, *i.e.*, a 300% reduction.

Ayacut Development :

The work of utilisation of irrigation potential, reconditioning of lands, educating the farmers on water use, drainage and package practices for increased production was taken up during the year. Demonstrations, field days, training programmes were also held. The total area developed during the year was 5.52 lakh hectares.

Agricultural Education and Training :

This consisted of In-service training to the officers of the department and training of farmers and their sons. The In-service Training was provided in the Rural Development Training Centres (R. D. T. C.) and Indo-japanese Agricultural Extension Training Centres (I.J.A.E.T.C.). Farmers' Training was provided at the Farmers' Training and Education Centres (F.T.E.C.). Agricultural Schools (A.S.) were also established to provide training to the sons of farmers who on completion of their training go back to their lands and practice modern farming.

There were seven Farmers' Training and Education Centres (6 maintained by the department and one by the University of Agricultural Sciences), 13 Agricultural Schools, one (I.J. A.E.T.C.) at Mandya (with two sub-centres at Belthangady and Kumta), 5 R.D.T.Cs and 2 Soil Conservation Training Centres (S.C.T.C.) functioning in the State. The number of persons trained in these institutions in different courses during the year was : F.T.E.C.—22,513 ; A.S.—368 ; I.J.A.E.T.C.—1,243; S.C.T.C.— 445 and R.D.T.C.—2,664.

Farm Advisory and Information Services :

Four Farm Information units of the department located at Bangalore, Mandya, Dharwad and Raichur were engaged in the work of dissemination of useful agricultural information to farmers through periodical publications, printed literature, daily tips, film shows, exhibitions, radio programmes, training programmes etc. Farmers were also kept informed of the Seasonal conditions and operational aspects of the various schemes; periodical press releases were also organised.

8.2 Horticulture

The main objective of the Department was, the promotion of alround development of fruit crops, ornamental plants, vegetables, plantation and spices crops in the State.

There was a Director as the Head of this Department. He was assisted at Headquarters by Joint Directors, Deputy Directors and Special Officers incharge of special schemes and Deputy Directors at the Divisional level. The Divisional Deputy Director was assisted by District Horticultual Officers at the district level and Assistant Directors and Assistant Horticultural Officers located at various levels. Shri Yeshwanth Ail was the Director from 15-6-1976 onwards till the end of the year.

The budget provision and expenditure of the department under non-plan and plan-heads during the year was as follows :

(Rs. lakhs)

Scheme	Budget Provision	Expenditure
(a) Non-plan	190.69	186.85
(b) Plan :	112.46	100.31
i. State Plan Schemes	91.17	80.66
ii. Centrally sponsored schemes	21.29	19.65

A sum of Rs. 30.45 lakhs was collected as revenue (gross) by the department during the year by way of sale of seedlings and seeds, etc.

For alround development of horticulture in the State, the department implemented 50 Plan Schemes, 13 Centrally Sponsored Schemes and 31 Non-Plan Schemes during the year. The main achievements of the department during the year under these schemes were as follows :

(1) *Plan Schemes* : These programmes covered mainly Cardamom Development, Control of Katte Disease of Cardamom and Development of Areca, Coconut, Pepper and Cashew. The seedlings/cuttings, etc., distributed under these programmes were as follows :

Item	Number distributed
1. Cardamom seedlings	5.00 lakhs
2. Areca "	0.52 "
3. Coconut "	3.75 "
4. Pepper cuttings	5.42 "
5. Cashew seedlings	1.72 "

(2) *Non-Plan Schemes* : The important non-plan schemes implemented during the year were: Banana progeny orchard at Chandrampally, Model orchard-*cum*-Nursery at Padil, M. H. Farm at Doddasaggere, Coconut Nursery at Hulkote, M. H. Farm at K. R. Nagar, etc. During the year, 2,875 fruit plants, 7,443 vegetable seedlings were produced and distributed at Padil Centre. In Hulkote Nursery, 16,913 Coconut seedlings were produced and distributed.

(3) *Centrally Sponsored Schemes* : The elite Seed Farm for producing coconut T × T plants at Kannamangala, T × D plants at K. R. S. and T × T plants at Bellara were under implementation. During the year, 20,100 seed nuts were procured and 12,495 hybrid seedlings were distributed at K. R. S. as against the target of 25,000 seedlings. At Bellara, 2,561 dwarf and 2,868 tall varieties of coconut plants were planted by developing an area of 164 hectares.

Apart from these, cocoa seed garden at Belthangadi was started, Package programmes on Mango, Coconut and citrus fruits were also under implementation.

(4) The Special Schemes like Indo-Bulgarian Project AR and DC, DPAP, CADA, Integrated Development of Western Ghats, 20 Point Economic Programme and SFDA were also implemented.

(5) Mr. HE Todar Zhivkov, President of State Council of the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria visited and participated in the activities of Indo-Bulgarian Project Programmes.

(6) The department maintained the following public gardens during the year : (a) Lalbagh Botanical Garden, (b) Cubbon Park, (c) Vidhana Soudha Gardens at Bangalore, (d) K.R.S. (Brindavan) Gardens in Mandya district and (e) Pampavana at Munirabad, Raichur district.

8.3 Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

The main objectives of the Department are :

(a) Livestock improvement through adoption of improved techniques of breeding, feeding and management, (b) Dairy development for production, procurement and marketing of milk and (c) Veterinary aid and animal health coverage.

There was a Director as the head of the department. He was assisted in this work at the head office by 3 Joint Directors, 3 Development Officers, a Deputy Director (Statistics), Technical Assistant, Headquarters Assistant, Financial Assistant and a Deputy Director, at the Divisional level by 4 Regional Deputy Directors and at the district level by Senior Assistant Directors. Two class I (Senior) Officers assisted him in the implementation of intensive Cattle Development Schemes at Bangalore and Dharwad and another Class I (Senior) Officer was incharge of large scale Sheep Breeding Farm at Challakere. Four Junior Class I Officers were incharge of the Cattle Farms. Dr. R. D. Nanjiah was the Director upto 9th July 1976 and thereafter Dr. T. Krishnan took charge and continued as Director during the remaining period of the year under report.

The total strength of the technical personnel in the department as on 31-3-77 was as follows: Director—1, Deputy Directors—23, Assistant Directors—402, Veterinary Assistant Surgeons—552.

The main achievements of the department during the year under report were as follows :

Cattle Development :

(a) For the production of pure exotic and crossbreed bulls, 7 Livestock Farms with 3,122 cattles/buffaloes (as at the end of the year) were maintained in the State.

(b) Under Fodder Development Schemes :

749.70 acres of land were cultivated in all the livestock farms for fodder for the animals maintained there. In addition to this, a Fodder Bank and a Fodder Seed Farm also continued to function during the year.

Intensive Cattle Development :

The achievements of 100 Artificial Insemination (A.I.) Units attached to the Intensive Cattle Development Projects and 31 key village schemes were as follows :

(Number)

A. I. done	Calves born	Number of Castrations performed	Vaccinations conducted	Preventive inoculations done
1,79,534	43,874	55,128	5,91,245	5,76,441

Centralised Semen Collection Centres and Bull Centres :

There were 4 Semen Banks and 32 Bull Centres maintaining 235 bulls of both indigenuous and exotic breeds at the end of the year. All these were used for the purpose of artificial insemination.

Under 'Integrated Development of Western Ghat Regions', 26 farmers in Shimoga, Uttara Kannada and Belgaum districts were provided with loans from Nationalised Banks at Rs. 7,500 each for establishment of pasture development in their holdings in 2 acres involving a subsidy of Rs. 2,500.

Under 'Command Area Development Scheme', establishment of artificial insemination units, fodder demonstration plots, distribution of chaff cutters, health coverage, establishment of dairy co-operatives, chilling centres and training of farmers were implemented during the year in Malaprabha and Ghataprabha, Tungabhadra, Bhadra, Cauvery and Upper Krishna Projects.

'Under Drought Prone Areas Programme' in Bijapur district, 48 Dairy Development Co-operative Societies were registered, out of which milk was collected from 32 Societies.

11 sheep Growers ' Co-operative Societies with Sheep units of 50 to 100 Decaani ewes were also functioning at the end of the year. The work done under this scheme in 9 other districts of the State was as follows :

No. of rural Vety. dispensaries opened	No. of A.I. Units Established	No. of farmers trained		
		Dairy	Poultry	Sheep
33	19	1,400	563	899

Livestock production Programmes :

Farmers were given loans for the development of piggery, sheep, poultry and dairy production etc., during the year under different schemes. The details are as under:

(Rs. lakhs)

Scheme	Number of		Amount of	
	Districts covered	Farmers	Subsidy	Loan including subsidy
Livestock Production Programme, Government of India	12	2,272	18.43	52.39
Small Farmers Development Agency.	10	9,935	38.23	121.42

Dairy Development :

(a) There were 5 Government Dairies and 4 Rural Dairy Centres in the state with handling capacity of 10,000 litres and 2,000 to 4,000 litres of milk per day respectively. To provide chilling facilities to the producers, 31 chilling

units functioned in the milkshed areas of the Government Dairies and Rural Dairy Centres during the year. Total quantity of milk processed by Government Dairies and Rural Dairy Centres during the year was 16.25 lakh litres and 8.33 lakh litres respectively.

(b) Two Dairy Extension Schemes at Mangalore and Dharwad engaged in the formation of Milk Producers Co-operative Societies, arranging inter institutional finances for dairy farming etc., continued to function during the year.

Sheep and Wool Development :

There were six Sheep Breeding Farms in the State with 5,229 sheep at the end of the year. Nine sheep and Wool Development Schemes each with eight Extension Centres, functioned during the year for the development of good breed of sheep. 11 Sheep Breeders' Associations also functioned for providing health coverage and marketing facilities of sheep products.

Poultry Development :

One State Poultry Farm at Hessaraghatta, 11 Regional Poultry Farms, 11 Poultry Extension Centres, 2 Poultry Units, 4 Intensive poultry development blocks and a number of Poultry Farmers' Co-operative Societies functioned during the year for the development of Poultry in the state by supplying pure breed birds, imparting training to poultry keepers, supplying poultry feed, providing effective health coverage etc. The number of birds supplied for breeding and table purposes during the year was 1,30,991 and 26,380 respectively. The total strength of the birds in the Poultry farms and centres was 2,52,536 at the end of the year.

Under 'Applied Nutrition Programme,' 31 poultry units were established under State assistance and 253 under Central assistance. One third of the eggs produced in these units were supplied to the school children and expectant mothers.

Achievements under Intensive Poultry Development Projects during the year were as follows:

(in lakhs)

Poultry farms (No.)	Strength of birds	Marketed		Vaccinations done	Debeaking done
		birds	eggs		
710	19.40	15.68	39.95	18.76	1.44

Under the Karnataka Poultry Feed Act, 1976, 55 licences were issued and 235,43 lakh tonnes of poultry feed was manufactured during the year.

Two pig breeding stations at Hessaraghatta and Kudige functioned during the year for the improvement and expansion of pig farming. There were 349 exotic breeds in Hessaraghatta and 119 at Kudige at the end of the year.

The nine parasitic control centres of the Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals, worked for the effective control of parasitic diseases among livestock. 3,293 positive and 1,489 negative samples were indentified during the year in this section. A Board of Management with full representation of organisations involved in animal disease control was constituted by Government ridung the year.

Veterinary aid:

(a) There were 1,146 Veterinary Institutions (hospitals, dispensaries etc.) functioning in the State during the year.

The number of cases handled by these Institutions was as follows :

(i) Inpatients	...	10,444
(ii) Outpatients	...	40,14,228
(iii) Castrations performed	...	2,72,045

The number of cases handled on tour was as follows :

(i) Cases treated (contagious)	...	58,941
(ii) „ (non-contagious)	...	2,32,106
(iii) Castrations performed	...	1,74,644

(b) 32.79 lakhs of inoculations were done during the year to protect the animals against several contagious diseases.

Under the Rinderpest Eradication Scheme 35.71 lakhs vaccinations were done during the year. The number of out breaks registered was 25 affecting 220 animals, out of which 114 recovered and other died.

91 veterinary and livestock Inspectors were given training in A.I. technique at Dharwad during the year.

Integrated Sample Surveys Scheme on production of maior livestock products in the State was taken up during the year.

Preliminary work connected with the XII Quinquennial Livestock Census, 1977 was completed. About 22,500 enumerators and 3,850 supervisors were appointed.

No.....
(B) 015903

8.4 Red Dane Project

The main objectives of the project were : cattle development, training of farmers and farmers' sons in dairying and fodder production and extension work in selected villages, etc.

The main project was located at Hessaragatta with three sub-stations at Munirabad, Kudige and Dharwad. It was under the management of Danish Government till the end of March 1970, after which its management was taken over by the Government of Karnataka. Dr. T. Krishnan was Director of the Project till 9th July 1976. Dr. M. Narayanaswamy took over charge on the 9th July 1976 and continued as Director till the end of the year.

The allotment, expenditure and receipts of the Project for the year 1976-77, sub-station wise were as follows :

(Rs. lakhs)

Budget	Hessaragatta	Munirabad	Kudige	Dharwad
(a) Allotment	17.41	7.94	5.58	3.40
(b) Expenditure	17.45	6.59	4.59	2.59
(c) Receipts	5.46	0.98	0.95	1.47

Achievements :

The following are some of the important achievements of the Project during the year.

(i) The herd strength of the Project at Hessaragatta and its sub-stations at the end of the year under report was as follows :

(Number)

Kind	Hessaragatta	Munirabad	Kudige	Dharwad	Total
1. R.D.M.	359	69	—	—	428
2. Jersey	—	2	132	84	218
3. Cross Bred	—	51	23	28	102
4. Krishna Valley	—	34	—	—	34
Total	359	156	155	112	782

(ii) *Dairy :* The milk production during the year was 3.69 lakh kgs. at Hessaragatta and 0.64 lakh kgs. at Munirabad, 1.24 lakh kgs. at Kudige and 0.87 lakh kgs. at Dharwad Sub-stations.

(iii) *Training* : 14 Veterinery Assistant Surgeons were trained in frozen semen technology during the year. 295 adult farmers and 755 farmers' sons were trained, in local language, in dairy husbandry and fodder production, utilisation and preservation during the year.

(iv) To encourage farmers to increase the production of fodder, a total of 17.45 lakhs (perennial) gross root slips were supplied by the Project free of cost. 22 demonstration Plots were made to popularise fodder cultivation.

8.5 Fisheries

The main objective of the Department was to take measures necessary for the conservation, all-round development and exploitation of both Marine and Inland fisheries in the State.

The department was headed by a Director. He was assisted by a Joint Director (which post was created newly during the year), 3 Deputy Directors and 5 Assistant Directors at headquarters in his work. Further, he was assisted by the Deputy Directors at Zonal level at Bangalore, Shimoga, Bellary, Bijapur, Mangalore and Karwar and Senior Assistant Director and Assistant Director at the district level. Shri M. Jayaraj continued to be the Director of Fisheries during the year under report.

The details of expenditure and receipts of the department during the year under non-plan, State plan and Centrally sponsored schemes are given below :

(Rs. lakhs)

Scheme	Expenditure		Receipts	
	Budget provisi n	Actuals	Budget estimates	Actual rece ipts
(i) Non-plan	76.08	82.02	---	---
(i i) State Plan	70.00	89.01	41.00	98.20
(iii) Centrally sponsored scheme	171.00	19.35	---	---
Total	317.08	190.38	41.00	98.20

Fisheries Resources :

The state had a coastline of about 320 kms. in length with a fishable area of 25,000 sq. miles of continental shelf, out of which only $\frac{1}{5}$ of the area was being exploited. The inland water spread was about 4.0 lakh hectares comprising of 28 reservoirs, 6,000 kms. length of rivers, 3,000 major tanks and 35,000 minor tanks ; out of this, only 1.5 lakh hectares of water spread is covered for fish culture of some sort.

Landings :

The quantity of marine fish landings in the State during 1976–77 was 62,784 tonnes valued at Rs. 8.16 crores. The quantity of inland fish caught was 33,096 tonnes.

The State exported a quantity of 3,508 tonnes of marine fish and fish products to Japan and America realising a foreign exchange of Rs. 8.90 crores.

Fish seed Production :

The total production of different varieties of fish seed in the State during the year was 683.0 lakhs while the procurement from out side agencies was 93.7 lakhs. Thus, the total fish seed made available for the development of inland fisheries during 1976-77 was 776.7 lakhs.

Fish Products :

The sardine oil produced by the department amounted to 72 tonnes during the year, as against about 1000 tonnes produced by the private entrepreneurs. The production of Fish Guano, Fish manure and sharkfin during the year was 72 tonnes, 1,263 tonnes and 50 tonnes respectively.

Fisheries conservation and revenue :

Fisheries rights of seasonal waters were leased out and licenses were issued to perennial waters. This was done to conserve fishery wealth. The revenue realised by the department by way of auction, leasing and licensing was Rs. 3.43 lakhs. The revenue from sale of fish from departmental fishing was Rs. 3.83 lakhs while that from the sale of fish seed was Rs. 3.21 lakhs.

Extension works for inland fisheries :

Extension works for development of inland fisheries in minor tanks and irrigation ponds were taken up during the year under Applied Nutrition Programme (ANP) and C. D. Blocks. Under A. N. P. a part of the fish catch was supplied free of cost to feed school going children and expectant mothers susceptible to malnutrition. The Fisheries Extension Unit at Bangalore was engaged in educating the people in pisciculture by audio-visual publicity, demonstration, etc. It took part in exhibitions and arranged 250 film shows, most of them in rural areas for the benefit of the rural folk.

Special Programmes :

(a) During the year under report, 36 Fish farmers were trained at the Inland Fishermen Training Centre, K. R. Sagar under Fish Farmers Development Agency which was a centrally sponsored scheme implemented with State Government's assistance. A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was allotted to this agency, out of which a sum of Rs. 1.46 lakhs was spent during the year.

(b) Under the Drought Prone Area Development Programme, a sum of Rs. 51.24 lakhs was provided for construction of fish farms and nurseries, reservoir fisheries development, etc., and a sum of Rs. 49.21 lakhs was spent for this purpose during the year.

(c) Under the Command Area Development Authority, a sum of Rs. 9.49 lakhs was provided for construction of fish farms, supply of fish seed to Village Panchayats free of cost etc., out of which Rs. 8.79 lakhs were spent for the purpose.

Construction of fish markets :

This was one of the important schemes of the department, under which financial assistance of Rs. 1.46 lakhs was given to Municipalities and local bodies for the construction of fish markets.

Fishermen Co-operative Societies :

There were 145 Primary Fisheries Co-operative Societies and 4 Fish Marketing Federations, with a share capital of Rs. 16.09 lakhs, functioning in the State. With a view to improve the socio-economic conditions of fishermen, financial assistance by way of subsidy, loan, share capital etc., was sanctioned to 60 societies and one federation amounting to Rs. 5.97 lakhs.

Fisheries Training :

36 Fishermen youths were trained in the operation of mechanised fishing boats at the two Fishermen Training Centres located at Honavar and Gangolli, 251 Inland Fishermen were trained in reservoir fishing, fish breeding

and rearing, etc., in three Inland Training Centres in the State during the year. Besides these, 17 inservice personnel were trained in refresher short term course at Fisheries College, Mangalore. Special Training was given during the year to 13 fishermen boys at Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training at Cochin and Madras and each trainee was paid a sum of Rs. 135 per month during the training period.

Fishermen's Welfare :

(a) Rehabilitation of Fishermen : 285 fishermen families were rehabilitated during the year. Out of Rs. 5.00 lakhs provided in this scheme, a sum of Rs. 3.37 lakhs was spent. Each family was granted a sum of Rs. 800 towards the purchase of house building materials and Rs. 400 for purchasing fishery requisities.

(b) Distress Relief : During the year, distress relief loan amounting to Rs. 25 lakhs was paid to fishermen through 53 Fisheries Co-operative Societies towards the failure of mackerel fishing in South Kanara and North Kanara districts.

(c) Subsidy was given to fishermen for procuring 61 new mechanised boats during the year. The total number of machanised boats operated by coastal fishermen was 1,518.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES SECRETARIAT

9.1 Food and Civil Supplies :

The main objectives of the department are to implement various food grains control orders, undertake procurement and distribution of essential commodities.

At the State level, there was a Director as the head of the department. He was assisted at the headquarters by a Joint Director (I.R.), Joint Director (Depots), one Chief Accounts Officer, three Assistant Directors and, one Assistant Commissioner (paddy specialist). There were four Range Officers incharge of East, North, South and Central Ranges in Bangalore City. At the District level, the Rationing Officers (I.R.) were enforcing the control orders. Shri J. K. Arora was the Director upto the 6th December 1976 Sri G. Asvathanarayana took charge from him on the 7th December 1976 and continued as Director during the remaining part of the year.

The Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation Limited, was the principal agent of the State Government for procurement, storage and distribution. At taluk level, the Corporation in turn had appointed local T. A. P. C. Ms. and other co-operative societies as their sub-agents in consultation with Deputy Commissioners and Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The following were the important achievements of the department during the year :

(i) Informal rationing was introduced in Shimoga, Bhadravathi, Davanagere, Bellary, Bijapur and Gulbarga, besides continuation of the same in

Bangalore City, K. G. F., Mining and Non-mining areas, Mangalore City, Belgaum City, Hubli-Dharwad, Gadag-Betegeri and Mysore City.

(ii) 98,000 tonnes of paddy as against a target of 2,50,000 tonnes and 2,382 tonnes of jowar as against a target of 60,000 tonnes were procured during the year under report. Target could not be realised due to failure of rains during the year.

(iii) The following quantities of food grains and sugar were allotted for public distribution in the State during the year :

Rice	...	2,96,686	tonnes
Jower	...	18,210	,,
Ragi	...	40,884	,,
Wheat	...	2,23,200	,,
Milo	...	1,80,020	,,
Sugar	....	11,48,354	,,

(iv) There was a total storage capacity of 49,875 tonnes in the State under the control of the department. In addition, new godowns at Sindhanoor and Gangavathi were under construction and construction of godowns at Bangarpet was completed during the year under report.

(v) There were 5,283 cases pertaining to installation of new rice hullar sheller or combined huller sheller or cheera mills at the beginning of the year. 1,426 fresh applications for grant of permits were received during the year, making a total of 6,709 applications. Out of these, 1,875 cases were disposed off during the year, while the other cases

were pending with the Deputy Commissioners at various stages of enquiry.

(vi) The Civil Supplies Wing of the Directorate kept a vigil over the supply and the distribution of all essential commodities.

(vii) Out of 14,244 bales of controlled cloth released to the State during the year by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, 7,759 bales were lifted and distributed through the Karnataka Co-operative Consumers Federation Ltd., and the remaining quantity was rejected due to poor quality, etc.

(viii) Under the Kerosene Oil Dealers Licencing Order, 1969, the following number of licences (for kerosene sale) was granted/renewed; Wholesalers 388, Retailers 3,691 and Hawkers 1,275.

(ix) Under the Karnataka Vanaspathi Dealers Licencing Order, 1971, licences in respect of 260 wholesale dealers and 823 retail dealers in Bangalore were renewed.

9.2 Forests

The main objectives of the department are conservation, exploitation and regeneration of forests in the State.

The Chief Conservator of Forests (CCF) (General) was the head of the department. There was one additional Chief Conservator of Forests designated as CCF (Development). The CCF was assisted at the State headquarters by one Technical Assistant of the rank of Conservator of Forests, one additional Technical Assistant of the rank of Deputy Conservator of Forests and one Financial Assistant. Shri G. R. Mavinkurve continued as Chief Conservator of Forests (General) during the year.

For purposes of administration, the State was divided into 12 Forest Circles, each under the charge of a Conservator of Forests, *viz.*, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Canara, Kodagu, Mysore, Shimoga, Working Plans and Development Circle, Bangalore, Wild Life Preservation Circle, Forest Research and Utilisation Circle, Rubber Plantation Circle, Mangalore and Field Director, Project Tiger, Mysore. These circles were further divided into divisions, each under the charge of a Divisional Forest Officer. There were ranges in each Division under the charge of Range Forest Officers.

The budget allotment and the actual expenditure of the department during the year under the plan and non-plan heads are given below :

(Rs. lakhs)

Head	Budget estimates	Actual expenditure
1. Non-plan	1020.01	1102.51
2. Plan	263.73	286.54
Total	1283.74	1389.05

The following were the main achievements of the department during the year :

(i) At the beginning of the year, the area under forests was 37,616.57 sq.kms. An area of 204 sq. kms. was added and an area of 25.33 sq. kms. was excluded during the year, bringing the total forest area to 37,795.24 sq.kms. at the end of the year. Out of this an area of 33,646.02 sq. kms. was in charge of Forest department, 3,724.80 sq. kms. incharge of Revenue department and 116 sq. kms. incharge of Village Panchayats and 308.42 sq. kms. were private forests.

(ii) All the Forest operations and improvement works were carried out in accordance with the sanctioned plans both under plan and non-plan schemes. In Belgaum and Canara Circles, 2,297.10 sq.kms., and 4,893.44 sq.kms. respectively of forest area were brought under working plans. The working plans prepared for Hassan, Shimoga, Koppa and Chikmagalur divisions were pending approval; The preliminary working plans for Tumkur and Bellary Divisions were prepared. The preparation of working Plans for Mundagod Teak pole area, Inland Coastal forest areas, Yellapur, Manchikeri Forest area, Haliyal Teak Pole areas, Mangalore Forest Division, Coondapur Forest Division etc., was under progress.

(iii) The natural regeneration and artificial regeneration of forests and silvicultural operations such as weeding, cleaning, first and second thinning were carried out in the state in accordance with the prescriptions of the working plans.

(iv) Exploitation of timber etc., from the forests was done through the depertmental agency in accordance with the working plans. The total out-turn of timber and other major forest produce during the year was as follows :

(1) Rosewood	Cm(r)@	3,159	(7) Timber in round poles	Cm(r)@	99,158
(2) Teakwood	„	75,447	(8) Firewood	„	15,93,976
(3) Sawn timber	„	72,692	(9) Wood for Charcoal	„	1,17,486
(4) Other kinds of timber (Mathi, Honne, Nandeevi)	„	4,93,407	(10) Bomboo	Tonnes	1,68,882

(5) Plupwood	„	5,46,806	(11) Sandal wood (rough wood)	„	1,659
(6) Plywood & Matchwood	„	1,16,953	(12) Charcoal	„	19,581

@ Cm (r) = Cubic metres in round form

The following minor forest produce was also exploited during the year by Government and other agencies :

(1) Ivory	456.00 kgs.	(4) Cocoa beans	8.498 kgs.
(2) Canes	1,510.00 tonnes	(5) Dry cocoa beans	225 kgs.
(3) (a) Fine Rubber	671.96 „	(6) Charcoal	6,945 bags
(b) Scrap Rubber	92.94 „	(7) Firewood	2,065 chowks

(v) The Forest Mobile Squad and the Territorical Protective Staff of the department took effective measures to protect forests from smugglers, fire and animals.

(vi) As many as 12,230 forest offences were detected during the year. There were 33,511 cases pending at the beginning of the year. 11,133 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 34,608 at the end of the year.

(vii) During the year, 17 Sanctuaries and National Parks were continued to be maintained by the department.

———

CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENTS UNDER RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION SECRETARIAT

(B) 015903

10.1 Co-Operation

The main functions of the department are to promote the co-operative movement in the state and in particular to ensure the flow of various types of advances such as short and medium term loans through the co-operative societies to the public in general, SC/ST and weaker sections in particular to uplift their socio-enonomic conditions and also to develop and improve the state's economy in general.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies was the statutory head of the department. He was also the Registrar General of Money Lenders in the State. At the headquarters he was assisted by two Additional Registrars of Co-operative societies, four Joint Registrars, two Deputy Registrars and 16 Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies, one Executive Engineer. two Assistant Engineers, one Deputy Controller of State Accounts, One Deputy Director (Statistics) and one Assistant Director (Statistics) during the year. At the Divisional level, four Divisional Joint Registrars of Co-operative Societies were functioning. At the district level, there were 20 Deputy Registrars and 41 Sub-Divisional Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

Sri Jayakumar Anagol, was the Registrar of Co-operative Societies througout the year under report.

The budget allotment and expenditure of the department during the year were as given below :

(Rs. Lakhs)

Scheme	Provisions	Expenditure
(i) State Plan	500.00	600.77
(ii) *Institutional Finances* :		
(a) Agricultural Finance Institutions	478.50	337.47
(b) Centrally sponsored schemes	25.05	51.00
(c) Central Sector schemes	—	—
(d) NCDC	80.00	86.02
(iii) Non-plan	287.50	237.32

The important achievements of the department during the year were as follows :

(1) Agricultural Credit :

The Reserve Bank of India Provided agricultural finance at concessional rates through the co-operative banks. During the year, the District Co-operative Central Banks advanced short and medium term loans to an extent of Rs. 5,678.75 lakhs for agricultural purposes. Similar loans advanced by Commercial Banks through the primaries amounted to Rs. 614.37 lakhs. The collection of these loans, through District Co-operative Central Banks amounted to Rs. 1,700.60 lakhs during the year. The total membership in Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies, etc,. was 31.76 lakhs during the year.

(2) Special schemes such as S.F.D.A., Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers' Agencies were in operation in ten districts of the State for the development of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

An amount of Rs. 911.50 lakhs was advanced through these Agencies in the form of short, medium and long term loans during the year.

(3) Service societies :

100 Farmer's Service Co-operative Societies functioned during the year to improve the conditions of the farmers. Similarly, 113 Sericulture-*cum*-Farmers Service Societies were programmed to be organised in order to step up the production of raw silk. Four large sized Agricultural Multipurpose Co-operative Societies functioned to help the tribal people. There were 149 Fisheries Co-operative Societies and four District Co-operative Fish Marketing Federations in the State, which had given financial assistance of more than Rs. 152.95 lakhs to fishermen for procuring mechanised boats, service, repairs etc., 1,298 Dairy Societies functioned with the object of the development of cattle and dairy industry. There were 1,357 Primary Consumers' Co-operatives (of which 943 were working) for the distribution of consumer articles.

(4) Marketing and Processing :

There were Taluk Marketing Societies in all the 175 taluks of the State and a Marketing Federation at the State level. One of the main functions of these Co-operative Societeies was to ensure supply of agricultural inputs and provide storage facilities to agriculturists. Apart from these, there were 242 commoditywise marketing societies in the State.

There were 151 processing units of the various types, *viz.*, paddy processing, cotton ginning, oil crushing etc., in the State. Most of the paddy processing units were taken up by the marketing societies. 13 processing units in the

state were assisted by the National Co-operative Development Corporation during the year and the amount of assistance was Rs. 26.99 lakhs with a Government loan of Rs. 0.44 lakh.

(5) *Housing Co-operative Societies :*

Various Housing Co-operative Societies were engaged in helping people in general and SC/ST and also weaker sections in particular, to construct and purchase houses. The Karnataka State Co-operative Housing Corporation Ltd., Bangalore had sanctioned loans to its members amounting to Rs. 81.00 lakhs during the year. Similarly, the loan sanctioned by the Karnataka State Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing Corporation Limited, Bangalore and 1,132 Primary House Building Co-operative Societies till the end of March 1977, was Rs. 488.13 lakhs and 227.50 lakhs respectively.

(6) *Industrial Co-operatives and Banks :*

Industrial Co-operative Societies and Banks were engaged in helping weavers, individual artisans, small scale industries etc., by providing credit facilities to them.

(7) *Money Lending :*

Intensive drive was conducted and articles pledged were returned to the beneficiaries numbering 54,158 persons and the value was in the order of Rs. 290.94 lakhs. Money Lending licences were issued to 4,691 persons whereas Pawn Broking licences were issued to 2,939 persons during the year.

(8) *Co-operative Training Education :*

The Karnataka State Co-operative Union Limited, Bangalore is the organisation comprising of 14 State level Co-operative institutions and 19 District Co-operative Unions. The objective of these institutions is to educate and train the co-operative personal and the members of the co-operative societies in the development of co-operative movement.

(9) *Audit :*

Under Section 63 of the KCS Act 1959, 16,022 Societies, out of 21,761 Societies existed during the year were audited. As against the total audit fee demand of Rs. 65.08 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 24.70 lakhs was collected.

(10) Enquiry and Inspection (E&I) Cell of the department received petitions from public alleging irregularities, misappropriation of funds etc., in the Co-operative Societies. The position of misappropriation petitions, execution petitions and arbitration cases received and disposed off during the year was as follows :

Particulars	No. of petitions received in E & I Cell	Execution petition		No. of arbitration cases
		No.	Amount involved (Rs. lakhs)	
1. Opening balance	461	1,31,876	13.43	19,123
2. Cases received during the year	399	72,704	9.18	98,335
3. Total	860	2,04,580	22.61	1,17,458
4. Disposed	410	67,721	6.99	89,869
5. Balance	450	1,36,859	15.62	27,589

(11) Liquidation :

There were 3,691 societies under liquidation at the end of the year. The assets to the extent of Rs. 337.90 lakhs (after realising Rs. 6.41 lakhs during the year) had still to be recovered and the liabilities to the extent of Rs. 367.32 lakhs (even after discharging Rs. 2.46 lakhs during the year) had to be discharged.

(12) Publicity and Propaganda :

A Kannada monthly "Karnataka Sahakari Patrika" and a Kannada Weekly "Sahakari" were published. The film units at Bangalore and Dharwad showed 195 film shows on various aspects of co-operation.

10.2 Directorate of Sugar

The Directorate of Sugar was set up with the intention of providing a single agency to deal with all matters relating to Sugar industry in Karnataka such as development, expansion, export promotion, etc.

New Sugar factories and Licensed capacity :

The total number of sugar factories at the beginning of the sugar year 1976–77 was 19, out of which 9 were in Co-operative sector and the remaining 10 in Joint Sector. The total installed crushing capacity of these units was 33,000 TCD. The capacity already licensed in the State was 51,150 TCD.

The work on two co-operative sugar factories at Raibagh and Davanagere was in progress. Order for supply of plant and machinery was placed for a co-operative sugar factory at Chunchanakatte and a decision was also taken to place orders for supply of plant and machinery for Ghataprabha, Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Limited.

Expansion Programme :

Of the four sugar factories which were given licences during 1974–75 for expansion of their crushing capacity, two *viz.*, Mysore Sugar Company and Tungabhadra Sugar Works, completed their expansion programmes while in respect of others the work was in progress. Two more factories, one at Gauribidanur and another at Mahalingapur were licenced to implement their expansion programmes. Requests for licences for expansion were received from seven more factories.

Crushing Operation

During 1976–77, 31,95,152 tonnes of sugarcane was crushed in the 19 working sugar factories in the State and 3,24,179 tonnes of sugar was produced.

Finance to Co-operative Sugar Factories :

During the year, a sum of Rs. 150 lakhs was provided in the State budget for investment in co-operative sugar factories. A sum of Rs. 70 lakhs was the estimated assistance from NCDC for this purpose under central sector schemes for 1976–77.

Establishment of distillery units :

The work of establishment of distillery units at Pandavapura, Gauribidanur and Hiriyur was in progress.

Development of Roads in the area of Sugar factories :

An amount of Rs. 10.50 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government for the development of roads in the areas of sugar factories and the work was in progress.

Report of Expert Committee :

An Expert Committee, constituted by the Government to go into the subject of establishing an Institute for the

development of sugarcane, supply of disease free seeds to cane growers, preparation of new varieties of sugarcane and training of skilled workers for sugar factories *etc.*, submitted its detailed report to Government.

Measures to regulate Khandasari units :

Various measures were taken to avert the unhealthy practices of Khandasari units such as unauthorised operation of crushers *etc.*, and to ensure adequate cane supply to sugar factories to enable them to work to their fullest capacity.

10.3 Marketing

The Marketing Department is responsible for the enforcement of the following Acts, in relation to agricultural marketing.

(i) The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966;

(ii) The Karnataka Warehouse Act, 1961 and

(iii) The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Grading Act, 1937 (Central Act).

The Chief Marketing Officer was the head of the Department. He was assisted by a Joint Chief Marketing Officer, an Economist and a Deputy Chief Marketing Officer at Headquarters, by Joint Marketing Officers at the divisional level and by the District Marketing Officers at the District level. Sri T. J. Ramakrishna, was the Chief Marketing Officer throughout the year.

During the year, 106 main regulated markets and 142 sub-regulated markets functioned in the State. Agricultural

produce worth Rs. 450 crores was sold through the net work of these regulated markets.

Ten State and Centrally Sponsored Schemes were taken up with a view to improve market intelligence, grading of ghee, butter, edible oils, agricultural commodities and betel nuts, development of regulated markets, etc.

Under World Bank Project, out of 59 markets selected for development, 39 markets were taken up for development at a cost of Rs. 9.48 crores during the year under report.

Appraisals of 36 Market Committees were completed by the various participating Commercial Banks (PCBs). Sanction was received from the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (A.R.D.C.), in respect of 25 Agricultural Produce Market Committees. The amount sanctioned for 36 Market Committees, including 25 sanctioned by A.R.D.C., for development work and for construction of shop-*cum*-godowns was Rs. 750.29 lakhs. Out of the amount sanctioned by the A.R.D.C., the PCBs have disbursed only Rs. 101.71 lakhs for development works and Rs. 131.15 lakhs for construction of shop etc. The expenditure on development works by the above 36 Market Committees was Rs. 173.71 lakhs. During the year, the refinance by A. R. D. C. was Rs. 72.60 lakhs as against the PCRs release of Rs. 101.71 lakhs.

IDA has agreed to the change in agreement with regard to the construction of shop-*cum*-godowns by the Marketing Committees instead of Marketing functionaries. The State Marketing Department has taken the necessary action to finalise the change in agreement with IDA and A.R.D.C. and also to expedite the execution of this deal.

Out of 39 Market Committees included in IDA Project, the accounts were audited for 34 committees upto 30-6-1976 and for the remaining five committees upto 30-6-1975. The copies of rectification reports of 12 markets were completed upto 30-6-1975 and of 27 markets upto 30-6-1976. All the audit and rectification reports were sent to the A.R.D.C. and PCBs concerned.

10.4 Weights and Measures

The main functions of the department of Weights and Measures are to enforce the Metric system of weights and measures in the State as per Karnataka Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and to protect the interests of the consumers.

At the State level, there was a Controller of Weights and Measures who was the head of the Department. He was assisted by two Gazetted Officers (Class II) one in administration and the other in technical matters at the State level. There were four Deputy Controllers of Weights and Measures, one in each of the Divisions. There were also 21 Assistant Controllers of Weights and Measures, 9 Senior Inspectors, 36 Inspectors of Weights and Measures at sub-divisional level to assist the Controller. Shri Pratap Sing Dardi was the Controller of Weights and Measures throughout the year.

Out of the budget allotment of Rs. 27.94 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 23.68 lakhs was incurred during the year. The Revenue collected during the year was 24.86 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 0.28 lakh was spent under the plan schemes against the plan outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs during the year.

During the year under report, 67 permanent physical Laboratories of Weights and Measures functioned all over

the State for testing and stamping the weights, Measures, Weighing/Measuring instruments coming under the purview of the Karnataka Weights and Measures Act, 1958.

The department played host to the 18th All India Conference of Controllers of Weights and Measures held at Bangalore from the 19th to 22nd January 1977 where new laws on Weights and Measures and other relevent issues were discussed.

A provision to compound the offences was incorporated in the Act, in October 1976. As a result of this, as many as 5,276 cases were compounded during the remaining part of the year and a compounding fine of Rs. 3.85 lakhs was realised.

Two test branches to test the autorikshaw and taxi metres were acquired at a cost of Rs. 16,100/- and they were installed at Gulbarga and Davanagere City to enforce the laws pertaining to autorikshaw and taxi metres. The Executives incharge of this work were trained at Poona, Bombay and New Delhi.

During the year 313 licences for manufacturers, dealers and repairers were issued under the Karnataka Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1959.

15,86,694 units of metric weights, measures and weighing/measuring instruments were tested and stamped during the year. On account of this a sum of Rs. 24.86 lakhs was realised as Revenue including Rs. 31,000 as the licencing fees.

11,004 prosecutions were launched against the erring traders, out of which 10,912 cases ended in conviction. An amount of Rs. 3.08 lakhs was realised as fine various Courts.

———

CHAPTER XI

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICITY SECRETRAIAT

11.1 Communications and Buildings :

The department was in charge of construction and improvement of Government buildings, roads and bridges in the State.

The Chief Engineer (C&B) was the Head of the Department. He was assisted by one Superintending Engineer, three Deputy Chief Engineers, One Deputy Director of Statistics, one Chief Accounts Officer, one Accounts Officer, a Registrar and nine Technical Assistants in the Head office. There were seven circles each headed by a Superintending Engineer, and 48 divisions each headed by an Executive Engineer during the year under report. Sri K. Sundar Naik was the Chief Engineer upto 24th January 1977 and Sri K. Chandrasekhara Reddy took over from him on 24th January 1977 and continued during the remaining part of the year.

The total grant for the year 1976-77 was Rs. 3.532.22 lakhs as against which an expenditure of Rs. 3,761.74 lakhs was incurred.

The main achievements of the zone during the year were as follows : The number of schemes costing more than Rs. 5.00 lakhs sanctioned and their total cost during the year were as under :

Schemes on	No.	Cost (Rs. lakhs)
(i) Buildings	35	691.71
(ii) Roads	5	51.43
(iii) Bridges	17	160.14*

* excludes Dharwar circle.

The achievements under roads during the year was as follows :

	Scheme	Financial (Rs. lakhs)	Physical (Kms)
(i)	State Highways	18.62	249
(ii)	District and other roads	315.87	1,294
(iii)	Rural roads	526.90	440
(iv)	Other supporting schemes	93.60	—
	Total	954.99	1,983

219 works costing Rs. 6,912.68 lakhs were in progress during the year 1976-77, the details of which are given below :

	Works on	No. of works	Cost (Rs. lakhs)
(i)	Roads	62	4519.64
(ii)	Bridges	57	660.02
(iii)	Buildings	100	1733.02
	All	219	6912.68

The revenue realised during the year under report was Rs. 223.63 lakhs.

Twenty important schemes costing Rs. 261.23 lakhs were taken up for investigation during the year.

11.2 Architecture

The main objective for this department is to prepare architectural designs for the budgetted and programmed building works and also detailed working drawings for the works under progress of various Government departments.

The Chief Architect was the head of the Department. He was assisted by a Consulting Architect, a Deputy Chief Architect and a Deputy Architect. Sri K. Sundar Naik, Chief Engineer (C&B) was in additional charge of the post of Chief Architect till January 1977 and for the remaining part of the year Sri K.C. Reddy, Chief Engineer (C&B) was in charge of this post.

The total expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 5.92 lakhs.

The main achivements of the office during the year were as follows: Detailed drawings and designs of various buildings of different Government departments were prepared and furnished during the year as detailed below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	No.of works	Total cost (Rs. lakhs)
1.	Medical department	22	427.36
2.	Judicial	8	57.20
3.	Revenue, Survey and Settlement	4	34.28
4.	Religious and Endowment	4	11.88
5.	Youth Services	3	22.00
6.	Social Welfare	7	43.20
7.	Education	9	140.07
8.	Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture and Forest	5	50.94
9.	Co-operation and Marketing	4	362.40
10.	Veterinary Services	1	70.00
11.	Information and Tourism	5	24.95
12.	Prisons	3	19.26
13.	Police	9	47.73
14.	Public Works Department	11	204.22
15.	India Population Project	3	43.07
16.	Fire force	3	14.09
	Total	101	1,572.65

11.3 National Highways

The main function of this department is the maintenance and Execution of the work of National Highways and bridges in the State.

The Chief Engineer was the head of National Highways Department. He was assisted at the headquarters by two Deputy Chief Engineers, Four Technical Assistants and a Registrar. There were four National Highway Divisions one each at Bangalore, Belgaum, Bagalkot and Karwar. Besides, there were 21 National Highways Sub-divisions and one Quality Control sub-division. Sri K. Sundar Naik held the post of Chief Engineer in additional charge up to the 24th January, 1977 and thereafter till the end of the year, he held full-time charge of the post.

The expenditure on 'original works' and 'maintenance and repairs' was Rs. 342.42 lakhs and Rs. 145.78 akhs respectively during the year.

There were seven National Highways existing in Karnataka State during 1976-77, the total length being 1,968 kms. In the development and improvement of these highways, the Government of India approved an outlay of Rs. 3,007.19 lakhs in the Fourth Plan.

The following works which were in progress during the previous year were completed during 1976-77.

Sl. No.	Name of work	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3
(1)	Widening and strengthening Bangalore—Poona (B-P) Road	
	(i) Between km. 280/7 to 296	20.15
	(ii) between km. 296 to 306	21.80
	(iii) between km. 306 to 314.9	20.97

Sl. No.	Name of work	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3
(2)	Improvements to Ilkal-Kyadiguppa Road Section-19.	13.59
(3)	Improvement to Sholapur-Hyderabad Road in M. 20/0 to 30/8 Sec. 31	9.57
(4)	Strengthening double lane, M. 45/4 to 51/0 of Bangalore-Poona Road	9.10
(5)	Improvements to geometrics between	
	(i) Miles 102 to 118 of Bangalore-Poona Road	7.64
	(ii) Km. 362 to 375 of B-P Road	5.91
	(iii) Km. 545 to 565. 5 of B-P Road	7.03
(6)	Major bridge at M. 94/4 of Bangalore-Poona Road	5.80

The work on five major bridges detailed below was in progress during the year.

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Bridge	Sanctioned estimated cost	Outlay during 1976-77
(1)	Bridge across Ghataprabha near Sutakatti (Km. 529 of B-P Road)	23.23 37.02	5.96
(2)	Bridge across Krishna river near Araladdinne	49.95	5.54
(3)	Bridge across Malaprabha river near M.K. Hubli	43.38 55.70	0.91
(4)	Bridge across Don river	13.72	8.79
(5)	Bridge across Kali river	179.25	14.10

11.4 Irrigation North, Belgaum

This zone was formed on the 10th August 1967 with a view to step up the tempo in the construction of irrigation projects. Sri B. C. Angadi continued to hold the charge as Chief Engineer, Irrigation (North) at Belgaum, during 1976–77.

The following circles and divisions were under the control of this zone (1) The Malaprabha Project Circle, Malaprabha Damsite with 6 divisions and 30 sub-division (2) The Ghataprabha Reservoir Circle, Hidkal with 4 divisions and 16 sub-divisions (3) The Malaprabha Canal Circle No. 1, Dharwad, with 7 divisions and 16 sub-divisions (4) The Malaprabha Canal Circle No. 2, Bagalkot, with 3 divisions and 16 sub-divisions and (5) Ghataprabha Canal Circle, Ghataprabha, with 6 divisions and 26 sub-divisions. The Superintending Engineer (Designs) in central office, Belgaum was vested with the administrative and technical control of 2 divisions and 7 sub-divisions.

An amount of Rs. 2,069.85 lakhs was allotted to this zone during the year under report and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,960.63 lakhs.

Malaprabha Irrigation Project :

It comprises of (1) a storage dam across the Malaprabha river at the peacock gorge near Manoli, Saundatti taluk, (2) Right Bank canal 130 Kms. long, including a tunnel 5 kms. long and 3 branch canals to irrigate 1.29 lakh hectares, (3) Left Bank canal, 176 kms. long including 4 tunnels and branch canal to irrigate 53,014 hectares (4) extension of Kolchi canal upto Sasavihalla (61 kms.) to irrigate 8,094 hectares including area already under irrigation under Kolchi

Weir Project and (5) eight lift irrigation schemes on the periphery of Reservoir to irrigate 23,350 hectares.

On completion, the Malaprabha Irrigation Project is expected to irrigate an area of 2.13 lakh hectares. The construction of the dam was complete. This project has necessitated the rehabilitation of a few villages.

The Ghataprabha Project circle : This circle is incharge of the construction of Hidkal dam. The construction was nearing completion.

The budget provision for this project was Rs. 256.81 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 290.37 lakhs.

This project is being executed in three stages *viz.*, (1) Ghataprabha Left Bank canal 114.13 kms, in length to irrigate 1.21 lakh hectares, (2) Hidkal Dam which was in progress and (3) Ghataprabha stage III which envisages constuction of a Right Bank canal 197 kms. in length at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,585.0 lakhs and expenditure incurred so far on which was Rs. 59.50 lakhs.

Hippargi Project : This project involves the construction of a Barrage across the river Krishna. The budget provision for the year was Rs. 15.00 lakhs and expenditure incurred was Rs. 26.50 lakhs. This project will irrigate an area of 50,586 hectares.

11.5 Irrigation South, Mysore

The objectives of this department mainly relate to designing, execution and maintenance of major and medium irrigation projects in the Cauvery Basin with a view to augment the irrigation potential.

The Department was headed by a Chief Engineer who was assisted by one Superintending Engineer (Designs) at the head office. There were 4 Circles (each incharge of a Superintending Engineer) and 13 divisions (each in-charge of an Executive Engineer) as at the end of the year under report.

Shri K. R. Narayan Row was the Chief Engineer upto the 31st August 1976 and Shri S. P. Bhat took charge on the 1st September 1976 as the Chief Engineer and continued during the remaining period of the year.

The budget allotment and expenditure during 1976-77 were Rs.1,458.75 lakhs and Rs.1,403.46 lakhs respectively.

The main achievements during the year were as follows:

(i) The Circle attended to the management of irrigation maintenance work in respect of Bhadra Reservoir Project, Tunga Anicut works and Bhadra (Gondi) Anicut and the execution of Jambadahalla Project, Rangayyandurga and Deverabilikere Projects, during the year. The Execution work was at different stages of progress. The irrigation potential created under this Circle till the end of March 1977 was 2.76 lakh acres.

(ii) As against a target of 1,651 kms., a length of 1,306 kms., of Irrigation Tract Roads under the Bhadra Project was completed. Out of 97 villages proposed for shifting, 56 were shifted by the end of the year. The errection of Telephone lines taken up departmentally from B. R. Project Exchange upto No. 2, B. R. R. B. C. Sub-Division was in progress at the end of the year.

(iii) Work on two Fish farms, one at Bhadra Dam and and another at Tunga Anicut, as per the needs of the Fisheries department, was in progress during the year.

Kabini Project Circle, Mysore:

This circle was in charge of the execution of one Major and 9 Medium Irrigation Projects, the progress under which is indicated below:

(i) *Kabini Reservoir Project*: This was a major project under which the work of construction of the parapet over the top of the dam across river Kabini, formation of roadways over the top *etc.*, was in progress. Rehabilitation work of the 23 villages with 14 hamlets and a total area of 15,230 acres coming under submersion in the water spread of Kabini Reservoir was also in progress.

The work of Kabini Right Bank main canal upto 67th mile and two major aqueducts across Sagarehalla and Nugu rivers was in progress at the end of the year. Water for autumn paddy was allowed from the 1st July 1976 upto the 16th mile in the Kabini Left Bank Canal.

(ii) Out of the 9 Medium Irrigation Projects taken up by the Circle, preliminary works such as formation of approach roads, construction of residential and non-residential buildings, etc., was in progress in three projects viz., Manchanabele, Sagara Doddakere and Teetha projects. In the remaining six projects the execution work was in progress. The formation of important ayacut roads in Suvarnavathi Project, construction of waste weir, saddle spill way and first stilling basin works in Gundal Project, the dam works in Taraka and Chikhole Reconstruction Projects and preliminary works of the project in Nallur-Amanikere Project and Arkavathi Reservoir Project were in various stages of progress.

Harangi Project Circle, Kushalnagar :—

This Project envisages construction of a composite dam across Harangi river in Somwarpet taluk of Kodagu district to irrigate about 85 thousand acres of first crop and 15 thousand acres of second crop in the districts of Kodagu, Hassan and Mysore. The canal work on Right and Left Banks, rehabilitation works like formation of roads, sinking of wells etc., the Kanive Aqueduct Works, silt and sedimentation survey, etc., were in progress.

Mysore Circle, Mysore :

This Circle consisted of two divisions and the details of work done therein were as follows :

(*i*) *K.R. Sagar Division :* K.R. Sagar Division attended to all types of maintenance and repairs of K. R. Sagar Dam and the first and second sections of Visvesvaraya Canal (V.C) (upto starting of Maddur and Cauvery Branches), the right bank low level canal and the left bank low level canal. In addition, this division was also entrusted with the maintenance of river channels below the reservoir *viz.*, Chikkadevaraja Sagar, Virijanadi, Devaraya and Bangaradoddi channels taking off from the anicuts below the dam.

(*ii*) *Visvesvaraya Canal Division :* This Division looked after the proper maintenance and regulation on water supply to the atchkats coming under the Visvesvaraya Canal and its distributaries. The irrigation potential of V.C. was 1.80 lakh acres. A total length of 30,237 kms. of roads including 2.4 kms. of State Highways and 3,021.3 kms. of 'Village Roads' were maintained during 1976-77 for facilitating the quick and easy transportation of sugarcane and other crops to connected Sugar Factories and other Marketing places.

Quality Control Works :

One Quality Control Division with an Indoor Laboratory situated at Gorur functioned to look after the quality control works, testing of construction materials, field tests on embankment, etc., pertaining to Hemavathy, Harangi, Kabini and allied medium irrigation projects. The tests were conducted and monthly consolidated test results of different projects were submitted regularly.

11.6 Tungabhadra Project (T.B.P.) Munirabad :

The activities of the department mainly related to design, execution and maintenance of major, medium and minor irrigation projects, to augment the irrigation potential in T.B.P. area, Gulbarga and Bidar districts.

The Department was headed by a Chief Engineer. He was assisted at headquarters, by two Deputy Chief Engineers, One Executive Engineer (Designs), Six Technical Assistants and a Registrar. Sri R. R. Galagali was the Chief Engineer of the zone throughout the year.

The budget allotment was Rs. 1,033.54 lakhs as against which expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 816.20 lakhs. The corresponding figures for plan and non-plan programmes are shown below :

(Rs. lakhs)

Scheme	Budget Provision	Expenditure
(a) Plan	623.53	567.66
(b) Non-plan	410.01	248.54

(1) Tungabhadra Project Circle, Munirabad :

This Circle was incharge of maintenance of T. B. Project Head Works from 16th gate to 33rd gate spill ways,

on left side of the dam. The work of distributaries under the main canal feeding only the Karnataka area was entrusted to the State administration; while the maintenance and regulation of all the spill way gates were under the control of the Tungabhadra Board.

(i) The work of main canal with its distribution system including construction of field channels, raising and strengthening of main canal and embankments taken up were at various stages of completion during the year under report. The potential created upto the end of the year under different canals was as follows :

	Canal		*Potential created (ha)*
(a)	Tungadhadra	Left Bank, 0–46 miles	45,870
(b)	-do-	Left Bank, High level canal	312
(c)	-do-	Right Bank, Low level	37,370
(d)	-do-	Right Bank, High level	63,981

(ii) To accomodate increased discharge, the work of raising of the Banks of Left Bank Canal was taken up and completed during the year.

(iii) Protective works to draft channel (bed concreting) taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 23.00 lakhs under Hagaribommanahalli Project was in progress. Further, works of canal of this project costing Rs. 7.50 lakhs were taken up and completed by the end of the year.

(iv) The work of maintenance and management of Irrigation system in Right Bank High level and Low level canals in Karnataka area and Vijayanagar Channels was attended to during the year.

(v) Construction and improvement of pick-up weirs coming under this Circle were attended to during the year.

The improvement works for distributaries, inspection path and Upper and Lower Gangavathi channels were also taken up and completed during the year.

(vi) The work of Medium and Major irrigation projects under this circle was at various stages of completion at the end of the year under report.

(vii) Construction and improvement of ayacut, market complex and World Food Programme roads were taken up by different divisions and they were at various stages of completion at the end of the year under report.

(2) *Tungabhadra Canal Construction Circle, Yermarus* :

The activities of this Circle were as follows :

(i) The work of strengthening and raising of Tungabhadra Project Left Bank Canal and the maintenance of the canals and its distributaries was attended to.

(ii) The preliminary works of Maskinala Project and foundation of key trench etc., with an expenditure of Rs. 20.86 lakhs were also taken up during the year.

(iii) Construction and improvement of ayacut, market complex, World Food Programme roads were under taken during the year and the work was at different stages of progress.

(iv) An expenditure of Rs. 1.58 lakhs was incurred for reclamation of 600 has up to the end of December, 1976.

II.7 Karnataka Engineering Research Station

During the year under report, the post of Director was upgraded from the rank of the Superintending Engineer to that of the Chief Engineer. The Director was assisted by three Research Officers (Assistant Engineers) and

a number of technical and administrative staff. Shri G. S. Shivanna was the Director during the year under report. The Director is also the Principal of the Engineering Staff Training College, which was started during 1971, with a view to offer refresher training to the inservice Engineers of the Karnataka Public Works Department. The college conducts on an average about 10 long term and short term courses per year. This is the second college started in India so far for imparting in-service training, the first one being at Nasik in Maharastra.

The budget allotment for the year was Rs. 22.05 lakhs as against this an expenditure of Rs. 17.88 lakhs was incurred. The Central Board of Irrigation and Power grant for the year was Rs. 2.50 lakhs in addition to Rs. 1.20 lakhs under NCST Programme.

A few problems, fundamental and basic in nature, were referred to the Research Station this year also, for detailed study. These were sponsored by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power and financed by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power of the Government of India. During the year under report, a total of eight problems were referred, four under plan and four under non-plan schemes.There was a seperate model room in the Research Station where the hydraulic working models, charts and photographs pertaining to various irrigation and power projects of the state were arranged. Some of these models and charts were exhibited at district, state and national level. The Research Station participated in many exhibitions.

Hydraulic problems numbering 25 were under study during the year. Technical Services Division consisted of

three sub-divisions, *viz.*, (a) Works Branch (b) Soil Mechanics Branch and (c) Road Research Branch.

The Works Branch was a service branch catering to the needs of all the divisions and branches of the Research Station. It was incharge of construction and maintenance of buildings, models etc. The Road Research Branch under took both applied and basic research problems (including field studies) pertaining to highways, buildings and construction materials. It was also incharge of Meteorological Section which collected and analysed the daily meteorological data.

The Fundamental and Basic Research Division had three branches dealing with soil, concrete and rock mechanics. This Division dealt mostly with basic research problems sponsored by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power and financed by Central Funds. Training was imparted to officers/officials in the various Laboratories of the Research Station in addition to the officers trained in the Engineering Staff Training College.

The following studies were prepared :

(1) Model studies relating to the chute spillway of Narihalla Reservoir Project, part III.

(2) Model studies chute spillway of Narihalla Reservoir Project, part IV.

(3) Model studies relating to the Left Bank Irrigation of Harangi Reservoir Project, Report II.

(4) Model studies of the spillway of the Hippargi Weir.

(5) Model studies of Kolchi Weir.

(6) Model studies relating to the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Chute—Part III.

(7) Model studies on Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal—Drop at Ch. 816, Report III.

(8) Model studies relating to New spillway Talakalale Dam.

Another fifteen studies undertaken by the Research Station were in progress. Besides, the problems referred by Central Board of Irrigation and Power were also taken up for study. The problems arising from the State Public Works department, educational institutions, semi-government bodies like Boards and Municipalities are also referred to the Research Station.

The Engineering Staff Training College was started as a wing of the Karnataka Engineering Research Station with the objectives of (1) imparting training to in service personnel in disciplines of engineering relevant to their normal functions/duties (2) to provide a forum for discussing the difficulties encountered in the field and arriving at practicable solutions (3) to improve the efficiency of officers of the Public Works Department in investigation, design, construction and maintenance of projects (4) to adopt latest methods and techniques in design, construction and maintenance of civil engineering projects and (5) to impart training to the PWD officers in Planning, Administration, Accounts and Project Management.

At present, the Engineering Staff Training College is being run with some staff deputed from the Research Station. Two types of courses are conducted (a) long term course of 6 weeks' duration meant for Assistant Engineers and Junior Engineers of the Public Works Department and

(b) short term course of one to two weeks' duration for Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers. It is proposed to invite Senior engineers also to take part in short term programmes, seminars and workshops on important topics. During the year under report, nine refresher courses were conducted and the number of trainee officers who participated in the training was 224.

11.8 Minor Irrigation and Public Health Engineering

The main objective of the department was to provide minor irrigation facilities in the State and to implement rural water supply schems.

The Department was headed by a Chief Engineer. During the year under report, Sri S. Neelakantappa functioned as Chief Engineer upto November 1976, Sri Sunder Naik upto 24th January 1977 and thereafter Sri B. Krishnamurthy held the post till the end of the year.

The total expenditure incurred during the year on Minor Irrigation and Public Health Engineering works was Rs. 2,815 lakhs and Rs. 1,697 lakhs respectively.

The following were the main achievements during the year :

(1) The following types of minor irrigation works were taken up by seven regular M.I. circles and 38 regular M.I. divisions :

(i) Construction of tanks, anecuts, pick ups and bandharas etc.
(ii) Restoration and reclamation of tanks.
(iii) Improvements to existing tanks and anecuts.
(iv) Construction of feeder channels.

(v) Flood control works.

(vi) Lift irrigation schemes.

(vii) Kharland schemes, and

(viii) Maintenance and repairs of all irrigation works.

(2) 249 M.I. works were completed during the year bringing in a fresh achkat of 27,953 hectares in addition to the stabilisation of 9,167 hectares of existing achkat.

(3) There were two circles and 16 divisions for undertaking Public Health Engineering works. One more unit, *viz.*, Planning and Designs Unit, Bangalore was incharge of conducting detailed surveys and investigation of Rural Water Supply schemes to the villages suffering from scarcity of drinking water facilities.

(4) 112 piped water supply schemes were commissioned during the year benefitting a population of 2.75 lakhs. Further 6,534 borewells were drilled out of which 5,387 were successful.

11.9 Water Resources Development Organisation

The main objectives of this organisation were : (1) Investigation, Planning and Preparation of reports of all major and medium irrigation projects and Flood Control schemes in the State (ii) Collection and processing of Hydrological data of all river flows in the State and (iii) to attend to all technical matters connected with inter-state river water disputes.

The Department was headed by a Chief Engineer. He was assisted by Superintending Engineers, a Deputy Chief Engineer, Executive Engineers, a Joint Director of Statistics and other staff at Headquarters. For purposes of administration, the Organistion was divided into six wings which

were incharge of Superintending Engineers. Sri S.P. Bhat was the Chief Engineer up to 29th August 1976. Thereafter Sri B. Subramanayam was incharge Chief Engineer till 24th January 1977 and Sri A. V. Shankar Rao held the post of the Chief Engineer during the remaining part of the year.

The budget provision and expenditure for the year 1976–77 were as under:

(Rs. lakhs)

Scheme	Budget provision	Expenditure
(a) Plan	8.00	4.98
(b) Non-plan	84.20	78.37
Both Plan and Non-plan	92.20	83.35

The following were the main achievements of the Organisation during the year:

(1) Cauvery Planning and Investigation Wing :

An inter-state meeting presided by the Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation was held in August 1976 at New Delhi to discuss various issues on the use and development of Cauvery water by the States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and the three concerned States came to an understanding known as August 1976 understanding.

(2) Krishna Godavari Unit :

The final report of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal was published in the Government of India Gazette dated 31–5–1976 and the decision was binding on the party States as per the Inter--State Water Disputes Act, 1956. This Tribunal was wound up on 23-7–76. Negotiations pertaining to Godavari water disputes, among the technical representatives of the five basin states, were under progress.

(3) Irrigation Investigation Circle, Yermarus :

Twenty four major and medium irrigation schemes were under various stages of investigation during the year under report.

(4) Irrigation Investigation Circle, Mysore :

About 55 major and medium irrigation schemes were under investigation. Project reports in respect of six schemes were finalised during the year.

(5) Sharavathy Valley Project Cell :

This cell was incharge of the work relating to settlement of claims of contractors and suppliers of ex-HECP department and the work of residuary acquisition of lands and structures and payment of land compensation in respect of Sharavathy Valley Project. 22 court cases connected with this work were at different stages of disposal during the year.

(6) Central Mechanical Organisation :

This is an advisory agency in respect of both major and minor machinery and plant regarding their purchase, utilisation, repairs and disposal of unserviceable equipments. During the year under review, this organisation inspected 725 equipments and recommended 194 equipments for scrapping and the remaining for necessary repairs. Out of 235 estimates received during the year, 139 were issued scrutiny certificates and the remaining were returned with necessary observations.

11.10 Ports and Inland Water Transport

The main function of the department is to develop and promote the activities in the field of Nautical Technology, such as matters relating to Ports and Harbours, Shipping,

Ship-building, Dredging and Salvaging, Inland Water Transport and Ferries, Hydrographic Surveys, etc.

The Port Organisation in the State was headed by the Director of Ports and Inland Water Transport who was also the Nautical Adviser to the State Government. He was assisted by qualified Port Officers on port Administration and Port Engineer as technical advisor on civil engineering work of the department. The Marine Engineer was in-charge of the maintenance and up-keep of the floating crafts. The Economists, the Hydrographer, the Ferries Officer and Administrative Assistant assisted in their respective fields. For purposes of ferries administration the State was divided into 7 circles and each circle was in-charge of a Ferries/ Exceutive Inspector. Capt. K. K. S. Kumaran was the Director of Ports and Inland Water Transport during the year under report.

Under the charge of the department, there were 19 minor ports, 72 Inland water ways and canals and 690 ferries spread all over the State.

The budget provision and expenditure on ports, light houses and shipping during the year were as under :

(Rs. lakhs)

	Scheme	Budget provision	Actual expenditure
1.	Centrally sponsored schemes	15.00	15.94
2.	State Sector-Development of ports	15.50	12.21
3.	Establishment transferred from "259 Public Works"	2.50	3.41
4.	Establishment transferred from Karnataka Engineering Research Station	2.00	–
	Total	35.00	31.56

The revenue receipts and charges under '135, Ports, Light Houses and Shipping' were Rs.11.99 lakhs and Rs.19.92 lakhs respectively during the year. The revenue receipts and expenditure under '138 Road and Water Transport' and '338 Road and Water Transport Services' were Rs. 2.08 lakhs and Rs. 3.87 lakhs (non-plan) and Rs.7.94 lakhs (plan) respectively.

The main achievements of the department during the year were as follows :

(1) Ports and Harbours :

(i) Development projects were undertaken at a cost of Rs. 35 lakhs to provide basic and essential needs of the ports to cater to seven feet depth of navigational channel and ancilliary facilities such as Wharves, Jetties, Navigational aids etc.

(ii) The total tonnage of cargo (import and export) during the year was 610.96 thousand tonnes. The shipment of iron ore cargo from Belekeri Port had restarted during the year.

(iii) The total number of foreign and coastal steamers and sailing vessels which entered the ports was 1,857 with an aggregate tonnage of 918.92 thousand tonnes and 1,883 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 1,040.20 thousand cms. were cleared from the ports.

(iv) 737 Harbour crafts were licenced under the Karnataka Harbour Craft Rules, 1963.

(v) The 'AGA' light of Honnavar and Karwar ports were exhibited during the shipping season and were extinguished during the duration of the monsoon. The 'AGA' light at Tadri, Kumta and Coondapur and

Sun Valve 'AGA' light at Malpe were also exhibited during the year.

(vi) Weather Warning messages were received from the meteorological Centre, Madras and cautioning signals were hoisted from the Port flag staff for the guidance of the shipping interests.

(vii) A fully loaded sailing vessel 'DARIADATTA' foundered during the year while entering the port for shelter and became a total loss with the entire cargo. Lives of two crews of the vessels were also lost.

(viii) Floating crafts were based during the year at Karwar, Honnavar and Coondapur Ports while loading equipments were based at Karwar and Belekeri ports to cater to the shipping needs.

(ix) Karwar, Belekeri, Tadri, Honuavar, Bhatkal, Coondapur, Hangarkatta and Malpe Ports were taken up for further development during the year. Development of Karwar Port was under centrally sponsored scheme and others under State Plan. During 1976—77, Rs. 15.62 lakhs as against the provision of Rs. 20 lakhs were spent under the state sector Rs. 15.94 lakhs as against the provision of Rs. 15 lakhs were spent on Karwar Port.

(2) Ferries Unit :—

The scheme for development of the Inland Water Transport in the State envisages modernisation of Ferry services by replacing the existing outdated and out moded crafts by mechanised boats built to standard design, equipped with life saving appliances etc. There were already nine schemes existing in this unit. One more ferry

service at Basavanahalli across the river Kaveri in Bangalore circle was taken up during the year.

3. The Department made efforts to sponsor and foster nautical and associated technological activities.

11.11 Electrical Inspectorate

The Electrical Inspector is the head of the Electrical Inspectorate Department. He is assisted by Deputy Electrical Inspectors, Assistant Electrical Inspectors and other supporting staff.

The Headquarters of the Inspectorate is located at Bangalore ; the lower level set up being two Divisional offices (one at Bangalore and the other at Bellary), 5 subdivision offices at Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga, Bellary and Dharwad and 13 Section Offices, one in each district, except in Coorg district, the work of which is attached to Mysore office.

The details of work carried out during the year under report were as follows :

(1) Inspection and testing of new and existing electrical installations and lifts installations. Some of the drawings of different installations were approved.

(2) Institution of prosecution proceedings against persons violating the provisions of the several Acts. Four cases were taken up for prosecution. Of the two cases that were filed, one was decided and the persons acquitted.

(3) Conducting Examination for Cinema operators and issue of and renewal of Licences. During the year Cinema Operators Examination was conducted, 156 candidates passed the examination, out of 177 candidates.

(4) Work relating to the Licencing Advisory Examination Board.

(5) Verification and scrutiny of statutory accounts of the Ex-licencees as per the Electricity (Supply)Act, 1948 was carried out.

(6) Technical sanction of estimates. Seven estimates pertaining to electrification of Government buildings/instal lations exceeding Rs. 50,000 were given technical sanction.

During the year under report 140 fatal and 207 non-fatal accidents to human beings and 82 fatal accidents to animals were investigated and remedial measures to avoid such accidents in future, suggested.

The total expenditure incurred during the year under report was Rs. 26.65 lakhs as against the total revenue of Rs. 909.16 lakhs.

CHAPTER XII

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES SECRETARIAT

12.1 Industries and Commerce

The Department of Industries and Commerce has the objectives of (i) promoting large and medium scale industries, small scale industries and village industries, and (ii) providing infrastructural assistance for improvement of existing industries.

During the year under report, Sri Zafar Saifullah held the post of Director of Industries and Commerce from 1-4-76 to 18-9-76, Sri B. R. Prabhakara, Additional Director of Industries and Commerce held the post of Director in additional charge from 19-9-76 to 5-12-76 and Sri V. Krishnan from 6-12-76 to 31-3-77.

The budget allotment for 1976-77 was Rs. 938 lakhs for large and medium industries and village and small scale industries as against which the amount spent was Rs. 651.55 lakhs leaving a balance of Rs.286.45 lakhs.

A brief review of the industrial activities during the year under report is given below :

(i) 85 industrial letters of intent/licenses with an investment of Rs. 29,502.43 lakhs with employment potential of 10,028 members were issued.

(ii) This apart, 20 registration certificates were issued by DGET New Delhi with an invesment of Rs.482.95 lakhs and employment potential of 1,228 members.

(iii) 79 Small and medium scale industries applications were considered for allotment of furnace and high speed diesel oil.

(iv) 60 applications were considered for sanction of Central subsidy amounting to Rs. 74 lakhs in backward districts like Mysore/Dharwad/Raichur.

Small Scale Industrial Units :

During the year under report, the number of Small Scale Industrial Units registered in Karnataka State, capital investment, estimated production and employment provided were as follows:

Year	No. of units registered	Capital investment (Rs. in lakhs)	Estimated production (in lakhs)	Persons employed (No.)
1976-77	18,363	17,040.86	33,531.05	2,41,669

Rural Industries Projects :

These projects were started in the State during 1962 in two districts only, *viz.*, Tumkur and Dharwad and covered 7 Districts in the State by 1972. Later these projects alone were converted as District Industries Centres. During the year under report, about 87 artisans were benefitted with the financial assistance of Rs.77,498.

Handicrafts Scheme :

During the year under report, a sum of Rs.9 lakhs was spent for implementing the following Schemes : (i) Training for soap stone carving, (ii) advance training for hereditary artisans, (iii) training for weaving, dyeing and spinning, (iv) quality marking, (v) procurement of toys, (vi) design cell to suit the hand craft articles to the present market trend, (vii) opening of hand craft estates, and (viii) starting of Crafts Complexes etc.

Export Promotion :

With a view to assist the exporters in the field and to advice them in their day-to-day problems, Government in their Order No. CI 229 BEI 73 dated 28–5–1976 accorded sanction for the reconstitution of the Karnataka State Export Promotion Advisory Board under the Chairmanship of Sri S.M. Krishna, the Hon'ble Minister for Industries. Shri T. Rangadasappa, Joint Director (Industrial Co-operatives) was the Secretary to the Board. Two Board meetings were held during the year under report. A budget provision of Rs. 25,000 was made for the year 1976–77 to meet the expenses of Karnataka State Export Promotion Advisory Board.

About 29-30 commodities worth of Rs 15,472 lakhs were exported during the year under report.

12.2 Sandal Wood Oil Factories

Under this Directorate, there were two Government Sandal Wood Oil Factories one each at Mysore and Shimoga. The main functions of these factories were: extraction of Sandal Wood Oil and its sales through the Mysore Sales International Limited, Bangalore and manufacture of Agarbathies.

The overall administration of the two Sandal Wood Oil Factories was vested with the Director. The Director was assisted by two Assistant Directors at Headquarters, Bangalore and one General Manager incharge of the factories at Mysore and Shimoga. Shri B. K. Thungappa was the Director of these factories upto 1–7–1976 and Sri N.A. Muthanna, continued to be the Director from 1–7–1976 onwards till the end of the year.

The targetted production of Sandal Wood Oil at Government Sandal Wood Oil Factory, Mysore and Shimoga for the year 1976–77 was 36,000 kgs. and 30,000 kgs. respectively. The actual production was 27,099 kgs. and 28,055 kgs, respectively. The target could not be achieved due to short supply of Sandal Wood from the State Forest Department.

The two factories purchased during the year 1,150.48 tonnes of Sandal Wood, distilled 1,254.41 tonnes of Sandal Wood and produced 57,099 kgs. of Sandal Wood Oil. The gross sales of Sandal wood Oil amounted to Rs. 307.27 lakhs. Gross and net profit earned amounted to Rs. 62.53 lakhs and Rs. 28.53 lakhs during the year under report.

The Sandal Wood Oil Foctory, Mysore participated totally in eight Foreign Trade Fairs/Exhibitions arranged by the Trade Fair Authority of India during the year 1976–77.

The Sandal Wood Oil Factory, Mysore, manufactured agarbathies and the sales value realised and the net profit earned were Rs. 7.34 lakhs and Rs. 1.65 lakhs respectively during the year.

The factory at Mysore also earned a valuable foreign exchange of about Rs. 159.25 lakhs,by exporting 27,074 kgs., of Sandal Wood Oil during the year.

12.3 Mines and Geology

The department plays an important role in the exploration, development and exploitation of mineral and ground water resources in the state.

The department was headed by a Director. He was assisted by Deputy Director, Chief Drilling Engineer, Chief Chemist, Senior Geologists, Geologists, Mineral

Technologist and other staff in the discharge of his work. Shri G. S. Annaiya, who was working as Director and head of the department of Mines and Geology, was to retire on 20-4-1976. He was reappointed for a period of one year from 21-4-1976 and was continued as Director during the remaining part of the year 1976-77.

The budget provision and the actual expenditure of the department under the non-plan and plan heads during the year was as follows:

(Rs. lakhs)

Scheme	Budget		Actuals	
	Plan	Non-plan	Plan	Non-plan
1. (328) Mines and minerals	7.50	40.84	7.05	38.48
2. (306) Minor Irrigation, Investigation of Ground Water Resources (Survey and Drilling Unit)	35.00	16.00	36.24	14.00
Grand total	42.50	56.84	43.29	52.48

The details of the revenue realised by the department under different heads are given below:

(Rs. lakhs)

Source of revenue	Budget	Actuals
1 Royalty on Gold	50.00	36.75
2 Royalty on Minerals	160.00	146.90
3 Rents on Mining and other prospecting lands	1.00	0.09
4 Licence fees, fine etc.	2.00	–
5 Royalty on Minor Minerals	60.00	103.49
6 Geological receipts	5.00	6.98
7 Ground Water receipts	8.00	8.72
Total revenue	286.00	302.93

The main achievements of the department during the year were as follows :

Mining Leases : During the year under review, 208 applications were received for the grant of mining lease. 91 fresh mining leases were granted covering an extent of 6,479 hectares.

Prospecting Licences : 366 applications were received during the year for prospecting licences, out of which 116 fresh licence were granted for different minerals covering an extent of 6,132 hectares.

The value of metallic and non-metallic minerals produced in the State during 1976 was Rs. 2,456 lakhs.

Investigations/regional surveys were carried out in different parts of the State to trace the deposits of different minerals like, bauxite, corrundum, copper, chromite, dolomite, fireclay, gypsum, iron ore, Kyanite, limestone, magnesite, etc.

Diamond Drill Prospecting : The department deployed 10 Diamond drills for exploration. The drilling exploration for copper, dolomite, limestone, chromite, titaniferous iron ore deposits in different parts of the state was in progress. The total metreage drilled during the year was 5,354 metres as against the target of 3,480 metres.

Survey and Investigation of Minor Minerals : The Minor Minerals Unit continued its activities in the administration of minor minerals, inspections of leased blocks, preperation of survey inventories, etc. With the existing staff in-charge of lesser minerals, unauthorised quarrying was brought under control to a considerable extent.

During the year, 367 applications were received for grant of leases of minor minerals, out of which 351 leases were executed. The total revenue realised in the form of royalty on minor minerals was Rs. 103.49 lakhs during the year.

State Ground Water Cell of the department :

(a) This cell continued to carry out investigations and tender advices on location of favourable sites for open and bore wells for tapping ground water in the State.

(b) The Drilling Unit of the Cell continued to operate 58 slow-speed drilling machines in the State. In all, 610 borewells were drilled and the total footage of drilling accomplished during the year was 50,744 feet.

12.4 Sericulture

The main objective of the department is to promote and develop Sericulture in the State.

The Director was the head of the department. He was assisted at the headquarters by a Joint Director, two Deputy Directors, one Accounts Officer, one Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies and one Assistant Director.

For purposes of administration, the State was divided into Sericultural Zones and Divisions. The Zones were in charge of Deputy Directors while the Divisions were under the charge of Assistant Directors. In all, there were six Deputy Directors and 35 Assistant Directors in charge of the field operation during the year.

Shri P. G. Venugopalan Nayar was the Director of the Department up to the 30th June 1976. On 1st July 1976, Shri V. Balasubramanian took charge and continued to be

the Director of Sericulture during the rest of the year under report.

The plan and non-plan allotment and expenditure of the department during the year were as follows:

(Rs. lakhs)

	Item	Allotment	Expenditure
1	Plan	83.00	83.00
2	Non-plan	150.00	141.26
	Total	233.00	224.26

The following were the important achievements of the department during the year:

The development of Sericulture was taken up in the districts of Bidar, Raichur, Gulburga, Bellary, Chitradurga, Hassan and Shimoga. The area under mulberry in he state during the year was 2.66 lakh acres.

In the Mysore Seed area 79.43 crores of Mysore Seed Cocoons were produced.

35 Silk Farms engaged in the production of quality seed cocoons required for production purposes were maintained.

There were seven Mulberry Nurseries under the control of the department and these were engaged in multiplication of M–5, production of Foreign Race Seed Cocoons and supply of mulberry cuttings to farmers.

76 Grainages were maintained which produced 202.45 lakhs of cross breed layings during the year.

The sale and purchase of cocoons in the State was regulated as per the Karnataka Silk Worm Seed and Cocoon (Regulation of production, supplying and distribution) Act, 1959 and as a result 35 cocoon markets were organised and a quantity of 230.30 lakh Kgs. of Cocoons were transacted

during the year. In order to regulate the prices, a Price Stabilisation Authority was constituted by the Government of India during March 1977. The Authority fixes floor prices which are economical to the reelers and to rearers and then recommends it to the Government of India.

113 Sericulturists-*cum*-Farmers Service Co-operative Societies were organised and 18 Silk Reelers Industrial Co-operative Societies functioned and these societies advanced a sum of Rs. 211.45 lakhs to the Sericulturists during the year.

The department trained 188 farmers in improved methods of mulberry cultivation and silk worm rearing, besides giving pre-service training to 270 candidates selected by the department for the posts of Operatives and Demonstrators.

In order to demonstrate the different types of cultivation of mulberry, silk worm rearing and reeling, a pilot centre at Kudua in Chamrajanagar taluk was organised and an improved Charaka was installed during the year.

During the year, there were 3,080 cottage basins, 662 filature basins and 5,623 Charakas and the production of silk was 22.46 lakh Kgs. and the silk waste was 6.74 lakh Kgs.

12.5 Stores Purchase

The Stores Purchase Department is essentially a service organisation intended to meet the stores requirements of all the Government Departments. Its main function is to act as purchasing and inspecting Agency on behalf of all the Government Departments in order to ensure that the stores requirements of various Government Departments are procured and supplied quickly, economically and efficiently.

The Directorate of Stores Purchase is a single unit office with its Headquarters at Bangalore headed by a Director. He was assisted by three Assistant Directors. There was an Executive Committee with the Director as the Chairman and the Secretaries to Government, Commerce and Industries Department and Finance Department or their nominees as members. Shri H.L. Lingaraj Urs was the Director of the Department during the year 1976–77.

The financial outlays for 1976–77 consisted of mainly expenditure on the establishment. No plan schemes were implemented during the year. An amount of Rs 5,90,000 was allotted to the department for the year 1976–77 and the actual expenditure was Rs. 4,64,480.

The following were the important achievements of the department during the year :

A comparative picture of the transations carried out by the department during the years 1975–76 (1–1–75 to 28–2–76) and 1976–77 (1–1–76 to 28–2–77 is given below :

Sl. No.	Items	75–76	76–77
1.	Total orders placed (Rs. lakhs)	347.33	563.11
2.	Enquiries issued (No.)	469	483
3.	Enquiries disposed off (including rate contract) (No.)	262	406
4.	Revenue by way of sale of Tender forms (Rs.)	82,067	68,718
5.	Revenue by way of Registration and Renewal Fee (Rs.)	25,571	14,430
6.	Earnest Money Deposit and Security Deposit received (Rs. Thousands)	950.4	1200.6

During the year 1976-77, the department initiated a programme for the modernisation of office equipment and furniture in Government departments in consultation with the Heads of Departments, with a view to increase the efficiency.

CHAPTER—XIII

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES SECRETARIAT

13.1. Archaeology and Museums

The main functions of this department were the sequel excavations to confirm the sequence of culture, creating awareness in the public of our cultural heritage, exploration of ancient monuments, etc., and acquisition and preservation of the specimens of cultural importance.

The department had the following main branches : Archaeology, Epigraphy, Numismatics, Museums, Conservation and Registration of Antiquities.

The budget allotment for the department for the year under plan and Non-Plan schemes were Rs. 5.00 lakhs and Rs. 16.13 lakhs, respectively.

The Important achievements of the department during 1976–77 were as follows :

(1) The sequel excavations continued at Village Hallur in Hirekerur taluk of Dharwad District during the year confirmed the sequence of culture as follows :

Period I—	Phase 1 Circa	B. C.	1800–1500
,,	Phase 2 Circa	B. C.	1500–1100
Period II	— Circa	B. C.	1100– 800

(2) There were 10 Museums in the State under the control of the department during the year. One more at Raichur was also added. These museums collected 130 stone sculptures, one wooden sculpture, six sets of Copper Plate records, one Brass Lotus, 7 Manuscripts, 5 Paintings, 5 Painting and Stone inscriptions, 192 Silver Coins and 8 Copper Coins during the year. With a view to unfold

the treasure of the museums to the people, documentary film shows and lectures, special programmes for school children, exhibitions, etc., were arranged by the museums. During the year, five exhibitions of paintings, photography, etc., were arranged at Bangalore, Mysore and Gulbarga.

(3) During the year, nine conservation works of ancient structures/monuments were taken up, out of which the work of two structures was completed while that of the remaining were in various stages of completion.

(4) The following Copper Plates were acquired during the year :

(i) Two sets of five Copper Plates each in a ring belonging to two Hoysala kings : Narasimha III and Somesvara were acquired from Anekannambadi village in Holenarasipur taluk.

(ii) A set of 3 Copper Plates with a ring and seal having the symbol of Garuda was acquired through the Superintendent of Police, Bidar. Two more sets of Copper Plates consisting of 3 plates in each set in a ring with seal depicting boar were acquired through the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga. But all these Plates were found to contain spurious records. However, they were maintained for the study of epigraphy.

(5) 69 Silver Coins and 115 Gold Coins were secured as treasure trove from various districts.

(6) To prepare the National Register of Antiquities under the custody of private persons, 876 antiquities at Mysore, 221 at Shimoga and 194 at Dharwad were registered under the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 which came into force on the 5th April 1976.

13.2. Public Instruction

(B)015923

The main objectives of the department are to achieve greater enrolment of students, providing improved schooling facilities and to improve the quality of education, and provide non-formal education for adults in the age group of 15–25 years.

The Directorate of public instruction was headed by a Director. Sri S. Manchaiah, was the Director of Public Instruction during the year under report.

The following Directorates, each in-charge of an Additional Director, were in the D.P.I. during the year: (a) Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board. (b) Primary Education and (c) State Educational Research and Training. There was also a Director of Text-Books.

For effective administration, the State was divided into four educational divisions and each division was headed by a Joint Director of Public Instruction.

The plan and non-plan expenditure (in Rs. lakhs) of the department during the year under report were as follows :

Item	*plan*	*Non-Plan*
1. Primary	377.47	5459.01
2. Secondary	81.83	2117.92
Total:	459.30	7576.93

The expenditure on administration only (in Rs. lakhs) was as follows :

1. Primary	3.41	89.24
2. Secondary	1.17	137.49
Total:	4.58	226.73

The total number of educational institutions of all types in the State was 44,124. Out of these, 2,784 institutions were exclusively for girls. The total enrolment was 56.80 lakhs of which 34.31 lakhs were males and 22.49 lakhs were females. Of the total enrolment, the number belonging to SC & ST was 6.12 lakhs and 0.60 lakh respectively.

Details of institutions for general education and enrolment etc., during the year were as follows :

(No.)

	Institution	Institutions	Enrolment	Teachers
1.	Composite Junior College for pre-university/Education.	316	185,041 (16,714)	6,951
2.	Higher Secondary Schools	2,090	5,13,124 (39,673)	20,932
3.	Primary	33,474	44,66,810 (5,32,032)	102,648
4.	Pre-Primary	1,913	1,18,564 (25,001)	2,756

[Figures in brackets refer to the no. of SCs & STs students.]

The main achievements of the department during the year were as follows :

(i) In order to meet the needs of the increased enrolment of one lakh students, 1,000 posts of primary school teachers were created.

(ii) With a view to develop reading habit among children, libraries were started in 4,500 primary schools.

(iii) In order to improve the enrolment of girls from SCs/STs, the scheme of awarding attendance scholarships in the form of uniforms and books was continued.

(iv) Sanskrit was introduced as a language of study in 50 selected primary schools in the State and free text-books were supplied to the children.

(v) 400 posts of Hindi teachers were created in primary schools by availing Central Assistance.

(vi) With a view to strengthen the programme of physical education, 50 posts of Graduate Physical Education Teachers were created.

(vii) Special coaching was given outside school hours for the benefit of weaker sections of the society.

(viii) The scheme of non-formal education to adults in the age-group 15-25 years was implemented in two districts of Shimoga and Raichur. The programme was implemented in 100 centres in each district with an average enrolment of 30 adults in each centre.

(ix) In order to identify talented pupils from rural areas and encourage them at Secondary Stage of Education, a State level merit scholarships examination was conducted for those who had passed VII standard Examination from rural areas.

13.3 Text-Books

The main functions of the Directorate are the preparation, production and distribution of school text-books from standard I to X, and for other examinations in respect of Arts, Commerce, Languages, etc.

At the State level, there was a Director of Text-Books who was the head of the department. He was also the Secretary of the State level Committee for distribution of white paper to different agencies in the education sector

and the Chairman of the Text-Book Committee. He was assisted by the Joint Director of Text-Books (Printing) who was in-charge of Text-Book Press, Mysore. Sri S. Manchaiah held the post of the Director till 31-12-1976 and thereafter Sri S. P. Satish held the post.

The Directorate consists of the following there wings : (a) State Educational Research Bureau, (b) Government Text-Book Press, Mysore and (c) Text Book Committee.

The total expenditure incurred during the year by the department amounted to Rs. 75.68 lakhs as against the budget allotment of Rs. 166.41 lakhs.

The main achievement of the department during the year were as follows :

(i) The State Educational Research Bureau had taken up 53 books of standards IV, VI and VII and other Arts and Commerce examinations for preparation, out of which two were under print. Hand books of English for standards VI and VII were prepared to guide the teachers.

(ii) The project work on intensive study of the relative effectiveness of the alphabet/word/sentence method of teaching Kannada to the beginners of Standard I was taken up in collaborations with D.S.E.R.T.

(iii) *Text-Book Committee :*

This Committee advises the Director in prescribing non-nationalised texts for primary, secondary and training courses and in selecting books of educational value for purchase and distribution among school libraries free of cost. During 1976-77, 4.55 lakhs copies of books of various titles and subjects were purchased and distributed by this Committee.

(iv) Children's literature competition in Kannada sponsored by N. C. E. R T., Delhi was being conducted by the Directorate.

(v) Books meant for supplementary reading and copy writing in Primary standards in various languages were called for and after reviewing them, 69 suitable books were recommended.

(vi) *Government Text-Book Press, Mysore*

(a) There was an increased demand for text-books during the year under report. This demand was met by increased allotment to private presses and fresh entrustment to private publishers at the special slab rates. The number of books printed at the Government Text-Book Press, Mysore and Private Presses and Publishers during the year was as follows :

Sl. No.	Particulars	Government Text-Book Press, Mysore	Private Presses	Private Publishers
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Number of Text-Books Produced.	92,71,914	33,84,000	3,27,000
2.	Number of Titles	93	64	16
3.	Number of other books Produced	6,61,650	–	–
4.	Kinds	24	–	–

(b) Other items of work at the Government Text-Book press : A set of attractive Colour Illustrations along with the wraper for the publication 'Mysore–76' was printed and supplied to the post and Telegraphs Department. A brochure on prevention of water pollution was printed and supplied to the Karnataka State Board for prevention and

Control of water pollutions, Bangalore. Three lakh text-books of the series "BA ANNA ODU KALI" were printed and supplied to the Adult Education Council.

13.4. Collegiate Education.

The main objective of the department was to promote higher education in the State.

A Director headed this department. Prof. S. Mohamed A. Hameed was the Director throughout the year under report.

The staffing pattern of 1:3:12 (one professor, Three Readers and Twelve Leturers) was in vogue in both the Government and the private-aided Colleges during the year.

The main achievements of the department during the year were as follows :

(1) At the end of the year, there were 23 Government and 236 Private aided Colleges in the State under the control of this department. The strength of the students in the Pre-University and Degree Courses during the year was as follows :

Course	Govt. Colleges			Private Colleges		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(i) Pre-University	7,596	5,796	13,392	50,459	16,662	67,121
(ii) Degree	12,611	6,196	18,807	50,607	22,761	73,368

(2) Action was taken to conduct special coaching classes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students of degree classes in the Government Colleges.

(3) Employees of the defunct M.D.T.B.D. College, Mysore were absorbed in various Government colleges

coming under the control of the department during the year.

4 Various kinds of scholarships and freeships were awarded to the poor and deserving and meritorious students during the year. Loans under the Government of India National Loans Scholarship Scheme and merit scholarships were also awarded. The number of awards and amount spent thereon during the year (upto the end of January 1977 were as follows :

(a) State Awards	No. of Awards	Amount (Rs. lakhs)
(i) Free studentships	17,980	—
(ii) Scholarships	3,672	10.86
(b) Government of India Scholarships	5,856	17.26

(5) The maintenance Grant at 80% of the deficit and the Equipment Grant at 50% were paid to 156 private colleges in the State during the year. Block Grant, Development Grant and Grants for the production of literature in the regiona' languages were paid to the Universities in the State. During the year (upto the end of January 1977), the grants paid to the private aided colleges, Universities and affiliated colleges were Rs. 310.72 lakhs, Rs. 357.03 lakhs and Rs. 2.80 lakhs respectively.

(6) Under the scheme of production of literature in the regional languages, 384 Original books and 65 books translated from other languages were published by all the 4 Universities in the State during the year (till the end of December 1976).

(7) (i) Various facilities like library, reading room, sports and games, canteen, cycle stand, playground, hostel etc., were provided to the students wherever possible.

(ii) Special facilities like reservation of seats in colleges, hostels for SC/ST students, fee concessions, library etc., were also provided to the scheduled caste/scheduled tribe students during the year.

(8) Mid-day meals were provided in 22 colleges during the year benefiting 3,945 students.

13.5. Technical Education

The main objective of the department was to provide and develop technical education in the State leading to diploma, degree and post-graduate degree in engineering faculties.

The department was headed by a Director. He was also the Ex-Officio-Chairman of the Board of Technical Examinations. The Director was assisted by one Joint Director, one Deputy Director (Admn.), three Assistant Directors, one Secretary to Board of Technical Examinations, One Accounts Officer, one Statistician and other staff in his work. Sri R.L. Sreshta was the Director of Technical Education and the Ex-Officio-Chairman of the Board of Technical Examinations during the year under review.

The plan and non-plan budget provision and expenditure of the department during the year were as follows :

(Rs lakhs)

Head	Provision	Expenditure
1. Plan	94.52	93.28
2. Non-Plan	279.04	278.84
Total	373.56	372.12

The important achievements of the department during the year were as follows :

(1) Institutions :

There were 62 Institutions teaching technical subjects under the control of the department, out of which 20 were degree level institutions, 36 Diploma level institutions and the remaining 6 were Junior Technical Schools at secondary level dealing with technical subjects. Of these 62 institutions, 35 were Government Institutions, 17 were aided, 6 were private and the remaining 4 were University/Centrally sponsored institutions.

(2) Admission and Enrolment :

The approved intake, and actual admissions to the first year of the course and total enrolment during 1976–77 in different technical educational institutions in the State was as follows :

(No.)

Category	Approved intake	Actual Admission for I year	Total enrolment
(i) Degree level	3,374	3,304	13,097
(ii) Diploma level	3,920	2,684	9,124
(iii) Jr. Tech. Schools	860	321	744

(3) (a) Scholarships, Freeships and Half-Freeships :

1,379 scholarships, 249 free-ships and 80 hali-freeships were awarded to students studying in Engineering Colleges (degree level) during the year under report and the corresponding figures for diploma students were 2,227, 603 and

598 respectively. A sum of Rs. 19.25 lakhs was spent towards the payment of scholarships during the year.

(b) Stipends :

All the students studying in Junior Technical Schools were awarded stipends at Rs. 10 P.M. for VIII & IX Standards and at Rs. 15 P.M. for X standard for 10 months during the year and 744 students were benefitted under this scheme during the year.

(4) Examinations :

The Board of Technical Examinations conducted examinations in several Diploma level, Certificate level and Craft level courses twice during the year in April-May 1976 and September 1976 as usual. The number of candidates who appeared and passed out in these examinations was as follows :

Examination	Annual 1976		Supplementary 1976	
	No. appeared	No. passed	No. appeared	No. passed
(i) Post diploma	44	28	—	—
(ii) Diploma	7,473	5,441	5,529	3,209
(iii) Certificate and Craft courses	1,260	996	388	238

(5) The following Development Programmes were implemented during the year :

(i) The Institute of Middle Management was started at Bangalore with an intake capacity of 40 students. It offered Diploma Course in Business Administration.

(ii) English was introduced as a subject of study for the I year Diploma course in Polytechnics.

(iii) A special coaching scheme was started at a cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs per annum for giving special coaching to SC/ ST students studying in I year of all Government and Aided Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics.

(iv) Under the 20 Point Economic Programme, Book Banks were started in 10 Engineering Colleges, and 29 Polytechnics.

(v) A scheme for modernisation of workshops and Laboratories by repairing and replacing un-serviceable items at an estimated cost of Rs.49 lakhs was taken up for implementation.

(vi) Estimated to cost Rs. 378 lakhs, a scheme for consolidation and development of Government and aided Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics by making purchase of equipments with reference to the syllabus prescribed was taken up.

13.6. National Cadet Corps

The Director General was the head of the department. He was assisted in his work by six Group Commanders in the NCC Group headquarters (with their Group Head Quarters: two at Bangalore and one each at Belgaum, Bellary, Mangalore and Mysore) and by 59 Unit Commanders in the Units under this Directorate.

The major achievements of the Directorate during the year were as follows :

(1) NCC cover was provided for 219 Colleges, 96 Junior Colleges and 310 Schools coming under the universities of Bangalore, Mysore, Karnataka and Agricultural Sciences. The enrolment at the end of the year was 26,338 in the Senior Division and 31,764 in the Junior Division.

(2) 211 vacancies were allotted during the year for different courses, out of which 198 were utilised and 13 surrendered.

(3) 35 camps with a strength of 10,164 cadets were held during the year. 6 Officers and 386 cadets of NCC were attached with regular army units.

(4) Training programmes were implemented as per directives and various instructions received from the office of DG NCC from time to time. At the end of the year, 28 Long Ranges and 55 Short Ranges for cadets were available.

(5) Various social service activities like tree planting, construction and repairs of roads and ranges, eradication of parthenium plants, blood donation etc., were under-taken by each Group/Unit of NCC in close liaison with Block Development Officers, Village Extension Scheme Officers, local panchayats and other agencies.

(6) (i) Cadets were sent to Mysore 2 Kar Air Sqn NCC in batches of 20 for gliding training. For the the first time 1 Kar Air Sqn NCC was able to complete its gliding task of 2,500 launches.

As an experimental measure 20 senior wing girl cadets were given Air wing training and 8 girl cadets did their solo in record time. The effort put so far since April 1976 by each sqn was as follows :

(a)	1 Kar Air Sqn NCC	....	1403/2500
(b)	2 -do-	...	1030/2500
(c)	3 -do-	...	1573/2500

(ii) 1 Kar Air Sqn NCC completed 244 hours and 40 minutes of powered flying till the end of December 1976.

(7) Cadet Sgt. Imran Suhale of 1 Kar Air Sqn NCC, Bangalore stood 1st in a keen competition among all the 17 NCC Directorates in the country to attend the camp at Singapore during May 1976.

(8) Seven boy and two girl cadets of Karnataka and Goa successfully completed five weeks parachute jumping training at Agra during September 1976.

(9) During 1976, the ammunitions authorised and expended were 983, 225 and 756, 482 respectively.

13.7 Youth Services

The main objectives of this department were to implement youth welfare programmes throughout the State and to encourage the young men and women of talent in sports and social services.

A Director headed this department. He was assisted by four Deputy Directors at Divisional level, 19 District Youth Services Officers at district level and Assistant Youth Services Officers at taluk level. Shri Joginder Singh was the Director of Youth Services throughout the year.

The expenditure of the department during the year under plan and non-plan schemes was Rs.5.76 lakhs and Rs.20.37 lakhs respectively.

The main achievements of the department during 1976–77 were as follows :

1. (i) Under the Karnataka Youth Services Corps scheme, unemployed graduates numbering 442 men and 62 women volunteers below 30 years of age were selected and trained for 15 days in sports and other development activities and

sent to districts and other institutions for taking up social services.

(ii) Under the Scheme of Karnataka Youth Service Corps Technical Volunteers, the unemployed engineering graduates and diploma holders were appointed during the year as Technical Volunteers, to give technical advice wherever necessary, on an honorarium of Rs.325 per month. They were also given 15 days training at Kumbalgod.

(2) The construction of the most ambitious Youth Centre Building of the department was started. In order to develop the talents in young people, seven hobby groups were functioning in the State Youth Centre at the end of the year.

(3) There were more than 7,000 youth clubs in the State at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 10.98 lakhs was released as grant-in-aid during the year to these clubs for construction of buildings, purchase of sports equipments etc. Rural Youth workshops, seminars, conferences and rallies were conducted at various levels in the State by these clubs. Study tours of different regions were conducted involving 300 youth leaders of the outstanding youth clubs during the year. Training programmes of 10 days' duration were arranged to 983 office bearers of Youth Clubs to impart knowledge in recent developments made in agriculture, animal husbandry, community programmes, village industries, etc.

(4) To promote healthy relationship between the students and the management, Student Welfare Officers

were appointed in 116 colleges with an enrolment of 500 or more.

(5) Under the Central Sector Scheme of National Service Corps, camps to encourage the students to take up useful work of the community like construction of school buildings, laying of village roads, rural sanitation and afforestation, etc., were undertaken during the year.

(6) The Planning Forums were organised in various colleges to raise the interest of students in the planning and development works of the State.

(7) During 1976–77, four youth hostles at Kumbalgod, Jog, Malaprabha and Ghataprabha were maintained. Site for another youth hostel sanctioned by the Government of India, was also secured at Mysore.

(8) Construction of modern stadia in seven district headquarters was in progress.

(9) The Karnataka State Sports Council functioned as an apex organisation for the promotion of sports and games in the State. Sports and games including Women's sports were conducted by the council on various occassions. State and cash awards and also scholarships to the deserving sportsmen and women were also given during the year.

(10) To promote the development of Kannada art and culture, Kannada drama festivals were conducted in all the divisions and also at state level during the year.

(11) Financial assistance was given to the Teenagers Club/Hobby Groups to encourage talented students studying in schools and colleges.

(12) Cash awards were given along with a certificate and a memento to the 1st rank students of degree, P.U.C. and S.S.L.C., during the year.

13.8 State Archives

The main objectives of the department are arranging and classifying the historical records/documents of the State chronologically, subjectwise and preservation of the same.

The plan provision of the department for the year 1976-77 was Rs. 5.0 lakhs.

The main achivements of the department during the year were as follows :

(1) The volume I of 'Karnataka letters' (State papers of Sir Sheshadri Iyer's Dewanship) was under print. The preparation of volume II of 'Karnataka letters' was completed. The work of selecting and classifying letters and State documents of Dewan P. N. Krishnamurthy for volume III was also completed. The work of preparation of volume IV comprising papers of Dewan Ananda Rao and Madhava Rao was in progress.

(2) The work of compiling a list of residency files was completed. The residency records up to 1945 were classified.

(3) Records from the integrated areas of Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras belonging to about 20 departments were arranged and classified chronologically and subjectwise.

(4) 600 historical documents in English, Kannada, Marathi and Persian were listed.

(5) An Archivial Bindery was set up for rehabilitation of records on scientific lines. A Micro-film equipment was installed in the department to micro-film documents, especially those in a poor condition, for permanent preservation.

(6) 1,32,000 files of time barred 'C' collections were weeded out and 6,020 copies of various committee reports and budget books were weeded out or distributed among the various State Government departments and institutions.

13.9 State Central Library

The main objectives of the department were the establishment and maintenance of Public Libraries and the organisation of a comprehensive Rural and Urban Library Service in the State, as laid down in Karnataka Public Libraries Act, 1965.

The head of the department was designated as State Librarian. As per section 3 of the Karnataka public Libraries Act, 1965, the State Library Authority was constituted to advise the State Government on all matters connected with the administration of the Act. The Authority also functioned as the Managing Authority for the State Central Library and exercised and performed such powers and duties conferred and entrusted to it by the Act. The State Librarian was the Ex-officio Secretary of the State Library Authority. There were also City Library Authorities, District Library Authorities and Local Library Authorities constituted under the Act for the purposes of organising and administering the Public Libraries in their respective jurisdictions. The District Library Authorities were functioning in all the districts.

The plan and non-plan budget allotment for the Department for the year was Rs. 4.70 lakhs and 31.17 lakhs respectively. The Library cess collections from local authorities, under the provisions of Karnataka Public Libraries Act, 1965 during the year was Rs. 43.00 lakhs.

(i) 266 Libraries comprising of one State Central Library, 5 City Central Libraries, 19 District Central Libraries and 241 branch Libraries functioned under the control of the department and provided library facilities to the people during the year. Besides, there were a number of Government aided Libraries in the State.

(ii) The number of books purchased by the State Central Library, City Central Libraries and District Central Libraries during the year was 2,55,611 and the expenditure on books and periodicals was Rs. 19.91 lakhs.

(iii) The average attendance of visitors to the departmental libraries in the State was 1.22 lakhs per day.

13.10 Development of Kannada and Languages

The main objectives of the department were to take measures necessary for the development of Kannada as the official language and to undertake the translation into Kannada of several Central Acts, State Acts, Rules, etc.

The department was headed by a Director. Sri Jaithirth Rajpurohit was the Director of the department during the year. The department consisted of two wings, *viz.*, Kannada Development Wing and Translation Wing. The Official Language (Legislative) Commission, consisting of a Chairman and two members worked with this department.

The staff strength of the Kannada Development Wing of the department was 69 consisting of 12 Gazetted Officers and 57 Non-gazetted officers. The cadre strength of the translation wing was 85.

The expenditure under establishment charges including the four Divisional offices was Rs. 1.24 lakhs. Out of Rs. 15.00 lakhs sanctioned for schemes of Kannada Development, an amount of Rs. 13.21 lakhs was spent during the year.

The important achievements of the department during the year were as follows :

(i) 5,052 Ministerial staff, 2,148 officers and 82 middle level officers of Secretariat were given training in administrative Kannada at Taluks and District places.

(ii) Kannada version of important Law Books and Administrative Books were purchased at a cost of Rs. 23,180/— and supplied free of cost to the Training Centres, Government offices, Judicial Courts, Revenue and Law Tribunals, etc.

(iii) Karnataka University, Dharwad was entrusted with the work of prepartion of " Village Directory of Karnataka " in Kannada, preparation and translation of " Law Lexicon " in Kannada and printing and publishing work of Glossary of Administrative Terms " in ancient Karnataka. These works were in progress and nearing completion.

(iv) The work of preparation of a ' Manual of Secretarial Practice ' entrusted to Karnataka Vidhya Vardhaka Sangha, Dharwad was completed.

(v) The Bangalore, Karnataka and Mysore Universities of the State were requested to translate important law books like Jurisprudance, etc., into Kannada. These Universities were given a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1.00 lakh only for this purpose.

(vi) The revised Manuals, Hand books and Rules of major departments were translated into Kannada and returned to them. Kannada versions of basic administrative literature like the Karnataka Civil Services Rules, the Karnataka Financial Code, the Karnataka Treasury Code, the Karnataka Manual on Contingent Expenditure were brought out.

(vii) To facilitate introduction of Kannada as official language and to implement official languages policy, 2,532 Kannada Typewriters were supplied to various Government departments and offices in the State.

(viii) Prizes were awarded to five authors for having written books on Kannada as official language and officers/offices (totally 109) for having put in their best efforts towards the implementation of Kannada as official language in administration.

(ix) 37 Central Acts and 10 Ordinances were translated into Kannada by the Translation Wing of the department. The official language (Legislative) Commissioner attached to the department finalised Kannada version of 13 State Acts and 10 Central Acts during the year.

13.11 Mining Education

This department (school of Mines) provides mining education leading to a three years' diploma in mining and mine surveying. Sri P. Papanna, continued to be incharge

of the post of Deputy Director-cum-Principal, during the year.

During the year, 62 students were admitted to the first year of the Diploma course, of which 12 belonged to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The total strength of the Institution in different classes during the year 1976–77 was as follows: I year : 62 students; II year : 38 students and III year : 31 students.

Details of the results of Annual and Supplementary Examinations of 1977 were as follows :

Year	Number Appeared	Number passed	Percentage of passes
I	101	35	35
II	43	16	37
III	36	14	39

19 Scholarships and three freeships of the State Government and seven scholarships of the Central Government were awarded to the students of the Institution during the year under report.

The Institution utilised the facilities available with Bharat Gold Mines Limited for practical training of its students both in underground and mine surveying.

13.12 Flying Training School

The Flying Training School is an institution intended to impart flying training to make the youth of the State air minded and to provide flying training required to become professional pilots, *i.e.*, to obtain the pilot licenses issued by the Government of India.

Flying training was provided to the following categories of persons during the year under report : (i) Cadets of N.C.C. Air Wing (ii) The youths of the State to qualify for the issue of Private Pilot's Licence (P.P.L.) (iii) the youths of the State to qualify for the issue of Commercial Pilot's Licence (C.P.L.) (iv) Hobby Flying to holders of Private Pilot's Licences (v) Flying training for the renewal of licences (vi) Special flights for publicity/advertisements and (vii) Flights required by Messrs. Bharat Electronics Limited for testing their Radar Equipment.

The Government of India continued the institution in their Subsidy Scheme for 1976–77 and allotted 1200 hours of subsidised flying during the year, of which 1, 196 hours of flying were utilised to the end of January 1977.

The following Scholarship Schemes for the benefit of the trainees were in operation : (a) Five Scholarships of 60 hours each to qualify for the issue of Private Pilot's Licence, (b) About 10 scholarships at 20 hours each to Private Pilot's Licence holders who are below 28 years of age. (c) About 10 scholarships at 10 hours each to Private Pilot's Licence holders who are above 28 years of age, and (d) 10 Scholarships to unemployed Commercial Pilots at 15 hours each.

During the year, the scholarships were awarded to five candidates, including a scheduled caste candidate to undergo flying training and qualify themselves for the issue of Privete Pilot's Licenses. In all, 23 pilots availed the benefit of the scheme during the year.

During the year under report, 6 persons obtained P.P. Licence and 78 persons were trained of whom 19 for issue

of P. P. Licence, 33 for renewal of P. P. Licence/C. P. Licence and 26 N.C.C. Cadets.

13. 13 Printing, Stationery and Publications

The main functions of the department are to render timely and efficient printing service and to supply all necessary stationery articles to the Government offices, and issue of publications.

At the state level, there was a Director, who was the Head of the department. He was assisted by a Deputy Director each at Government press, Dharwad and Gulburga, by an Assistant Director each at Government press, Madikeri, High Court press, Bangalore and Central Book Depot, Bangalore. Sri B. N. Rama Murthy, was the Director throughout the year.

The budget allotment of the department for the year was Rs.251.90 lakhs while the actual expenditure was Rs.293.19 lakhs. Under the plan scheme, the construction of a suburban press at Kenchanahalli near Kengeri was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs.40 lakhs.

Government Press, Bangalore.

(i) The press undertook the printing of booklets, brochures, reports of the Pay Commission, Backward Class Commission and the Committee on Government Assurances and other important reports of the Committee on the welfare of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes, etc. Forms required by Government offices were printed and supplied. Out of 3,266 forms taken for printing during the year, 2,736 forms were completed. Similarly, out of 2,594 other printing works, 2,414 were completed.

The printing works section continued to attend to the work of Kannada Viswakosha and Jnanagangothri during the year. All works connected with Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council Debates, Acts and Rules, Karnataka Gazette, Administration reports of several departments, etc., were also printed and supplied to them.

(ii) 311 lakhs of lottery tickets in 167 different series for 38 successive draws including mini draws were printed and supplied to the Mysore Sales International Limited. The results of respective draws were also printed and supplied.

(iii) The question papers of Mysore, Bangalore and Karnataka Universities were printed and supplied to them.

(iv) K.S.R.T.C. bus tickets, motor vehicle licences, and the Traffic week literatures were also printed and supplied.

(v) 51 weekly Gazettes, 3,214 English and 428 Kannada extra-ordinary gazettes were printed during the year. 1,532 notifications relating to land Acquisition were also published.

Government Branch Presses at Dharwad, Gulburga and Madikeri

(vi) Revised diglot system of departmental forms and registers, confidential printing works, booklets, log sheets of PWD, ballot papers of Siddapur and Yellapur taluks, the Karnataka Gezetter Part IX (B) and 4,850 notifications in 5,394 pages were printed during the year in the press at Dharwad.

(vii) Jeevana Vikasa, postal ballot papers of the Parliamentary election, forms and registers, quarterly Bulletins, Rainfall reports, Karnataka Electricity Board's spot bill books, leaflets, Toll tax receipts, etc., were printed in the press at Gulbarga.

(viii) The press at Madikeri mainly attended to the printing and supply of gazette notifications, answer books, forms and registers, rebinding of Law Journals, District at a Glance, Treasury works, K. R. Sagar Ticket Books etc.

High Court Press, Bangalore

(ix) The High Court press attended to the printing of weekly case list of High Court of Karnataka, financial forms, civil forms, revenue forms, forms of Karnataka Government Insurance Department and Public Works Department, file wrappers, file boards, etc. The law books, Law journals of Law Courts of Bangalore district, Medical reports and Medical journals of Bangalore Medical College were taken up for binding.

Government Central Jail Press, Bangalore

(x) This unit of the press continued to impart training in printing and Craft to the prisoners with a view to help them to learn a trade and lead a decent livelihood.

Government Stationery Depot, Bangalore

(xi) Stationery articles, Typewriters, Duplicators, calculating machines were distributed by this

depot to various Government offices. Out of 2,489 typewriters received 2,232 were issued during the year. Orders were placed for supply of 31 duplicators with the respective manufacturers at D.G.S. & D rates.

(xii) The value of total stocks handled during the year was Rs. 277.32 lakhs and supplies made to the Government departments was Rs. 177.28 lakhs.

Government Branch Stationery Depot, Dharwad and Gulbarga.

(xiii) Stationery articles including drawing materials worth Rs. 14.82 lakhs were supplied to 662 offices from Dharwad depot and Rs. 2.19 lakhs worth to 221 offices from Gulburga depot during the year.

Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore.

(xiv) Nationalised text books were supplied to all the 340 recognised book sellers throughout the year. The total value of the books sold during the year was Rs. 20.48 lakhs, out of which the commission allowed was Rs. 3.07 lakhs.

13.14 State Educational Research and Training

A separate department called the Directorate of State Educational Researth and Training was formed on 24-12-75 bringing together all the academic wings which were previously in the Directorate of Public Instruction, with the main object of orienting the teachers so as to improve the quality of Education in thc State. The main activities of this department consisted of organisation of orientation training classes, workshops and seminars on different subjects.

The department was headed by a Director of the status of the Additional Director of Public Instruction. Sri J. M. T. Rajan was the head of this department during the year.

The department consisted of the following academic Wings: (i) State Institute of Education (ii) State Institute of Science, (iii) Educational and Vocational Guidance Bureau (iv) Evaluation unit, (v) Survey unit (vi Audio Visual Section (vii) Educational Technology Cell and (viii) Orientation Training Centre.

The following were the important items of work attended by the Directorate during the year.

(1) The State Institute of Education Wing :

This Wing was involved in qualitative improvement of Education in general and primary education and Teachers' Education in particular in the State. For the purpose, the wing brought out the annual publications like " Prathamika Shikshaka," " Teacher Education," " Excellence in Teacher Education " during the year.

(2) State Institute of Science:

This Wing conducted various training programmes for the improvement of Science Education in standards I to X. 103 Lower Primary School teachers were trained in different courses such as Curriculum, Renewal and Development activities, Short term Orientation Training etc. Similarly, 268 Secondary School Teachers were trained in workshops in preparing improvised science Apparatus, Course on Modern Mathematics etc,

(3) Educational Vocational Guidance Bureau

(i) This unit conducts 3 year pre-vocational training course in seven semi-urban centres of the state in

subjects like Basic fitting, Sheet metal work, Smithy, Moulding, Carpentry, etc., for those students who have completed primary Education (Std. IV) and are not able to continue their further Education Out of 95 appeared for this course during the year 78 passed.

(ii) The Unit brought out a Quarterly journal entitled "Guidance News" and career pamplets. Two weeks' career Masters Training was provided to 90 Secondary School Teachers during the year.

(iii) The cumulative record was revised and used in all the High Schools of the state during the year. as per the recommendation by the Ministry of Education, Govt. of India.

(4) State Evaluation Unit :

The Unit was mainly concerned with the improvement of quality of education in High Schools in particular and primary Schools in general. Five workshops for the benefit of Head Masters of High Schools, A.E O's, Graduate Inspectors, and subject inspectors, seven workshops for Graduate Assistant Masters, three workshops for Language teachers and one workshop for the preparation of Diagnostic texts in Kannada and English for the benefit of VII Std. classes were conducted

5. Survey unit :

(1) The following surveys which were taken up during 1975-76 were completed.

(a) The survey of single teacher schools.

(b) Survey of Samskrita Education facilities available in high schools.

(c) Sample Registration scheme.

(d) Third all India Educational survey and

(e) The survey of uneconomical schools taken up during 1975-76 was in progress.

(ii) Apart from the above, the following new programmes and studies were taken up during the year :

(a) Survey of Teachers' Training Institutes (T T.Is.) in respect of the qualitative work done to fulfil the objects of TCH syllabus (survey was completed and report prepared).

(b) Survey of Laboratory facilities available in T. T. Is. (in progress).

(c) Case study of School Broadcasts arranged by the AIR for high schools (Data received was under compilation).

(d) Survey of staff requirements in High Schools (in progress).

(e) Survey of Medical Inspection and Health Education facilities available in High Schools (in progress).

(f) Survey in primary schools which are imparting instruction in different media other than Kannada and the number of primary schools in which there is provision for teaching Kannada (information was collected).

(g) Survey of Educational facilities available for the children of scavengers and sweepers (in progress), and

(h) Recommendation made during the III AIE for location of different educational institutions including High Schools, TTI and Junior colleges (data proposed to be collected).

(6) *Educational Technology Cell* :

This cell organised the SITE project, an unique in-service Teachers Training Programme for a full term of one year, in which 3,517 teachers were trained in the new techniques of teaching science through television.

(7) *Orientation Training Centre* :

This centre conducted six Training Courses in science for In-service Middle School teachers during the year, in which 292 teachers were trained for a duration of 40 days

(8) *Audio-Visual Education Section* :

It carried on its routine work of arranging film circulation to schools, approval of teaching aids, purchase and supply of A. V. aids etc., during the year.

———

CHAPTER XIV

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE HEALTH AND MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION SECRETARIAT

B) 015903

14.1 Health and Family Welfare Services

The main objective of the department is to render preventive, curative, educational and promotional services to the community in the fields of medical care, public health, nutrition etc., in the State.

The department was headed by a Director who was assisted at the headquarters by Joint Director (Health), Joint Director (Malaria and Filaria), Joint Director (Medical), Joint Director (F.P. & M.C.H.), a Deputy Director (Information) and an Administrative Officer and a few other officers. At the district level there were District Health and Family Planning Officers and District Surgeons.

There were 14 District Hospitals, 3 major non-teaching institutions, 3 major Hospitals, 6 T. B. Sanatoria and one Mental Hospital in charge of the department in the State. There were 21 Teaching Hospitals, 40 Taluk Hospitals, 266 Primary Health Centres, Two Opthalmic Hospitals, a Cancer Research and Training Institute, Four Medical College Hospitals, Two Mental Hospitals, a Central Leprosorium, three Epidemic Disease Hospitals, 27 V. D. Clinics, etc., rendering medical care to the people. In all, there were 1,670 Medical Institutes in the charge of the department in the State during the year, with services of 3,832 Doctors and 2,537 Nurses. The total bed strength was 30,695.

Dr. Y. P. Rudrappa functioned as the Director of Health and Family Planning Services during the year under report.

The plan and non-plan expenditure of the department under different heads of revenue and capital accounts during the year 1976–77 is given below :

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Account	Revenue Account		Capital Account (Building)		Both	
	Plan	Non-plan	Plan	Non-plan	Plan	Non-plan
1. Medical	213.66	2,178.83	135.34	—	349.00	2,178.83
2. Family Planning	1,239.97	—	0.40	—	1,240.37	—
3. Public Health	215.42	318.20	1.36	—	216.78	318.20
4 Housing	0.40	1.66	0.05	(-) 0.06	0.45	1.60
Total :	1,669.45	2,498.69	137.15	(-) 0.06	1,806.60	2,498.63

Note : The above figures exclude departments of Indian Medicine, Drug Control, E.S.I. Scheme, Sanitary Services, Sewerage and Water Supply.

The following are the main achievements of the department during the year :

(1) One S. T. D. (Sexually Transmitted Disease) Clinic in Government General Hospital, Udipi (SK) was started ;

(2) Diet and Clinical Surveys were conducted in the district of Kolar, Hassan, Mysore and Raichur, selected by the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad ;

(3) The number of vehicles in position increased to 884 during the year from 856 of the previous year ;

(4) 385 beds in total were added to various institutions in the State ;

(5) The Institution of Cardiology in the Victoria Hospital Complex, Bangalore with a strength of 30 beds was commissioned ;

(6) The CARE service feeding programme was extended to 16 more Primary Health Centres in the districts of Belgaum, Bidar, Chikmagalur and Hassan and to the three postpartum centres at Mysore, Hubli and Bellary.

(7) One Leprosy Control Centre, 7 Urban Leprosy Centres, 200 SET (Survey Education and Treatment) Centres, 3 Zonal Leprosy Offices, 9 Temporary Hospitalisation Wards and 2 Re-Constructive Surgery Units and one Training Centre were sanctioned ;

(8) The D:rtrict Hospitals at Kolar and Bidar were being upgraded to 230 beds ;

(9) The Bureau of Health Education and School Health Unit of the Department :

(i) Produced folders on food adulteration, preservation of eyes and prevention of blindness, tuberculosis and leprosy, a magazine–Karnataka Arogya, etc.

(ii) Provided multipurpose training to the inservice personnel in four Health and Family Planning Training Centres and Primary Health Centres of the department ;

(iii) Rendered School Health Services in the State through 105 Primary Health Centres. The number of children examined in the State was 30,192.

(iv) Conducted Applied Nutrition and Clinical Surveys in the seven selected blocks of Magadi, Madhugiri, Chintamani, Sandur, Ranibennur, Hosadurga and Shimoga.

(v) Supplied 'Balahar', a high protein calorie food to 50,000 beneficiaries of 0–6 years of age through 32 Primary Health Centres under the Supplementary Feeding Programme with CARE assistance.

(10) The main activities of the Public Health Institute were as follows :

(i) In the Bacteriology Division, 25.30 lakhs ml. of anticholera vaccine and 0.35 lakh ml. of TAB vaccine were manufactured. The vaccines manufactured were issued mostly to Government agencies and local bodies.

(ii) In the Vaccine Institute at Belgaum, 28.33 million doses of Freeze Dried Small Pox Vaccine were manufactured during the year. Vaccinations were conducted and patients were also treated at the Institute Dispensary.

(iii) Besides 528 Serological and 47 clinico-pathological tests and 102 other cultures, 859 samples of stool were analysed for cholera during the year. In addition, 1,546 samples of water and 23 samples of food articles were also tested for fitness for human consumption, bacteriologically.

(iv) 6,754 food and other samples collected under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, were analysed. 2,319 liquor samples collected under the Excise Act were analysed.

(v) 18 persons, were trained under the Senior Laboratory Technicians 'Training Programme' and 131 Health Inspectors were trained for 45 days in the implementation of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

(vi) The Virus Diagnostic laboratory at Shimoga was engaged in the isolation of viruses and identification of the isolates.

(11) 23 major fairs and festivals were held in Karnataka during the year and necessary preventive measures against epidemics and health work were undertaken.

(12) The following was the position with regard to communicable diseases in the State :

(i) Under BHC spraying 3,34,236 houses were covered in 3,244 villages for the prevention of plague ;

(ii) The State was free from Small pox ;

(iii) In order to combat Chloera/Gastro-enteritis, One Cholera Combat Team was established at Bellary, in addition to existing teams during the year ;

(iv) Leprosy was one of the major public health problems of the State. The ' National Leprosy Control Programme in Karnataka ' was made ' Target Oriented and time bound programme' during the year, with a view to eradicate leprosy by 2000 A.D. At the end of the year, there were 465 Survey Education and Treatment Centres, 21 Leprosy Control Centres, 20 Urban Leprosy Centres, 3 Leprosy Training Centres and 4 Reconstructive Surgery Units in the State. 16,255 new cases were detected and brought under regular treatment during the year :

(v) 3,839 Malaria treatment depots and drug distribution centres continued to function during the year. The number of Malaria positive cases was 6.30 lakhs out of 34.40 lakhs

of people examined. Spraying of DDT and BHC was continued during the year ;

(vi) Four National Filaria Control Units continued to function in the State. Medicines were distributed through these units and considerable progress was achieved to bring down the transmission of infection;

(vii) The entire State was covered by the District Tuberculosic programme for rendering systematic, organised, preventive and curative services. In order to immunise the population from Tuberculosis a total number of 15.32 lakh BCG vaccinations were done during 1977. Nine sanatoria, besides isolation beds established in all the District Hospitals continued to treat the persons suffering from the disease.

(13) Medical Education :

There were 9 Medical Colleges, two Dental Colleges, one Nursing College, 13 Nursing Schools, 19 Auxilliary Nurses'/Midwives' Training Institutions and six Lady Health Visitors' Training Centres in the State. The intake and out-turn in different courses of the Institutions during 1976–77 are given below:

Sl. No.	Course	Intake	Out-turn
1.	MEDICAL EDUCATION		
	(a) Graduate	779	1,381
	(b) Post-graduate	430	298
2.	DENTAL EDUCATION		
	(a) Graduate	80	71
	(b) Post-graduate	10	7
3.	NURSING EDUCATION		
	(a) Nursing College	20	29
	(b) Nursing Schools	310	510
4.	Auxilliary Midwives'/Nurses Training	270	632
5.	LADY HEALTH VISITORS' TRAINING	12	128

(14) Drugs and Medical Supplies :

(i) The Government Medical Stores, Bangalore, which was a Central Store for procurement, storing and distribution of drugs and instruments to various Health and Medical Institutions in the State, continued to cater to the needs of 1,090 Institutions and 2,200 Sub-Centre. The stores procured and distributed drugs etc., worth Rs. 4.35 crores during the year.

(ii) Eight Hospital pharmacies continued to function during the year with the object of manufacturing life saving I. V. Fluids, distilled water etc. for use in the hospitals. These pharmacies manufactured approximately 60,000 I.V. Fluid bottles every month.

(15) Family Planning Programmes :

The targets fixed and the progress achieved during the year 1976-77 under the Family Planning Programme, Maternity and Child Health Programme and Post-Partum Programme are shown in the following table :

(i) Family Planning Programmes :

Sl. No.	Methods	Annual Target	Achievements	% of achievements
1.	Sterilisation	2,44,500	4,30,069	175.9
2.	L. U. D.	72,000	30,392	42.2
3.	C. C. Users	2,12,500	91,508	44.3
4.	Oral Pill	—	2,551	—

(ii) Maternity and Child Health Programme :

Sl. No.	Immunisation Programme	Target	Achieve-ments	Percen-tage
1.	D. P. T.	6,00,000	1,77,669	29.6
2.	D. T.	3,00,000	83,900	28.0
3.	T. T.	3,00,000	1,07,946	36.0
4.	Women beneficiaries	1,50,000	3,98,723	265.8
5.	Children beneficiaries	1,00,000	1,27,775	127.8

(iii) Post-Partum Programme:

Sl. No.	Post-Partum Programme	Target	Achievements	Percentage
1.	Deliveries	—	40,238	—
2.	Abortions	—	4,391	—
3.	MTP Cases	—	7,200	—
4.	Total (1+2+3)	—	51,829	—
5.	Direct Acceptors	16,632	17,081	102.6
6.	Indirect Acceptors	16,653	19,786	118.8
7.	Total Acceptors	33,306	36,867	110.7

(16) The Mass Education and Media Wing of the Department in order to educate the people in the family planning programmes, issued educative literature in the form of folders, leaflets, calendars, arranged film shows, exhibitions, meetings etc., in the State during the year.

(17) 'India Population Project', which was sponsored by the World Bank, continued to lend support

to the Family Planning Programme in the five districts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar, Chitradurga and Shimoga in the State.

14.2. Indian Medicine

The main objective of the department is to render preventive, curative and educational services to the community in the following systems of medicine : Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy, Siddha and Yoga.

The department was headed by a Director. He was assisted by Assistant Directors and other staff at headquarters.

Under the control of the department, there were two major hospitals (Ayurveda) attached to Colleges of Indian Medicine at Bangalore and Mysore, and a 25 bed Ayurvedic Hospital at Bijapur. The Taranatha Ayurveda Vidyapeetha, Bellary was taken over by the Government during the year. This College had a 50 bed hospital. These colleges were under the charge of a Principal each. Besides, there were also 18 Government Unani Dispensaries, One Unani College, One Homoeopathic Hospital, One Siddha Wing and a Yoga Research and Training Centre attached to the department. There was a Government Central Pharmacy under the control of the department.

The following were the important achievements of the department during the year :

(i) The number of out-patients and in-patients treated in different Ayurvedic, Unani, Homoeopathic and

Siddha. Government institutions during the year were as follows:

Sl. No.	Institution /system of Medicine	No. of out patients treated	Bed strength	No. Inpatients treated
1.	J.I.I.M. Institute, Bangalore, Ayurveda	4,30,046	250	3,360
2.	College of I.M. Mysore, Ayurveda and Unani	4,72,341	160	2,102
3.	Taranath College and Hospital, Bellary	33,779	50	100
4.	Ayurvedic Hospital, Bijapur	1,43,483	25	300
5.	Unani Dispensaries:			
	(a) Bangalore	3,89,185	—	—
	(b) Mysore	2,34,960	—	341
6.	J.I.I.M. Institute, Bangalore, Homoeopathy	37,254	—	172
7.	J.I.I.M. Institute, Bangalore, Siddha	27,121	—	—

(ii) The Central Pharmacy attached to the department manufactured 130 items of Ayurvedic Medicines and 109 items of Unani Medicines worth Rs. 12.86 lakhs during the year.

(iii) There were 7 Ayurvedic Medical colleges (3 Government and 4 Private) and one Unani Medical College in the state during the year conducting $5\frac{1}{2}$ years courses leading to B. S. A. M. degree and B.S.U.M. degree respectively. The Colleges of Indian Medicine at Mysore and Bangalore conducted two Post-graduate courses also.

(iv) A short term course of $1\frac{1}{2}$ years duration in Modern Medicine at Government College, Bangalore was conducted with 81 students on roll.

(v) The Nurses Training Course started at Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore had a strength of 27 during the year.

(vi) The first batch of Pharmacists in Ayurvedic and Unani came out successfully during the year.

(vii) A training course in Yoga of one year's duration for the first batch of 5 students was conducted during the year.

(viii) One student was deputed by the department to the Nature Cure College at Hyderabad for training.

14.3. Drugs Control

The Drugs Control Administration is responsible for administrating the provisions of various Acts and Rules governing the production of standard quality drugs, their distribution at controlled prices and eradication of the manufacture and sale of spurious and adulterated drugs in the state. The Drugs Testing Laboratory in the Department is responsible for testing and analysing the quality, purity and strength of samples of Drugs and Cosmetics.

The Drugs Controller was the head of the department. He was assisted by one Deputy Drugs Controller, three Assistant Drugs Controllers and four Drugs Inspectors at the headquarters. Sri K. N. Shanbouge functioned as the Drugs Controller and Licencing Authority for the State of Karnataka under the provision of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and rules thereunder during the year under report.

The State was divided into six divisions. Each Division was under the charge of One Drugs Inspector and he was assisted by two or three Drugs Inspectors and supporting staff.

There was a Superintendent of drugs incharge of the Drugs Testing Laboratory, assisted by One Senior Chemist, One Bio-Chemist, Cne Pharmacologist and One Pharmacognocist.

There was one Government College of Pharmacy under the administrative control of the department running diploma and degree courses in Pharmacy leading to D. Pharma and B. Pharma respectively. The Government of India accorded permission to the college during the year for the introduction of Post-Graduate Courses in Pharmacy leading to M. Pharma. The college was headed by a Principal.

There was a Board of Examining Authority under the Chairmanship of the Drugs Controller which conducted preliminary and final examinations of Diploma in Pharmacy for the students studying Diploma Course in the 9 Institutions of Pharmacy in the State.

The Plan and Non-Plan allotment and expenditure of the department during the year were as follows :

(Rs. lakhs)

Item	Allotment	Expenditure
1. Plan	15.00	22.28
2. Non-plan	21.58	19.03
Total :	36.58	41.31

Note : The increase noticed in the plan expenditure was due to the construction of Building for the Government College of Pharmacy, Bangalore.

The following were the important activities of the department during the year :

During the year under report, 5,544 sales licences and 93 manufacturing licences were granted. Also, 5,663 inspections were conducted, 631 licences were cancelled, 349 contraventions were detected, 116 licences were suspended, 27 prosecutions were launched and 10 convictions obtained. 3,741 advertisements were scrutinised.

The results of the D. Pharma and B. Pharma courses conducted in the 9 institutions of the State during the year are given below :

(Number)

Course	Appeared	Passed
(a) D. Pharma :		
(i) Preliminary	578	336
(ii) Final	533	280
(b) B. Pharma degree	64	48

The number of Pharmacists registered with the Karnataka State Pharmacy Council during the year was 185, bringing the total number of Pharmacists at the end of the year to 3,709.

The department provided in-service training facilities to the Pharmacists of the Health and Family Welfare Department during the year.

During the year under report 5,863 samples were tested in the Drugs Testing Laboratory of which 549 samples were partly tested at the instance of manufacturers. 2,559 samples were found to be of standard quality and 206 of sub-standard.

14.4. Town Planning

The main function of the Department is the preparation of Regional Development Plans for cities and towns

and surveying and preparation of basic maps for towns and villages.

The department was headed by a Director. He was assisted by one Joint Director, two Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors at the Headquarters and Town Planning Officers in each Town Planning Offices located in important towns of the State.

Dr. K. S. Ramegowda was the Director of Town Planning up to 31st October 1976. Sri T. N. Galgali, Deputy Director was in additional charge of the post of Director from 1st to 23rd November 1976. Sri N. Govindappa took over as Director on the 24th November 1976 and continued during the remaining part of the year.

The plan and non-plan expenditure of the department during the year was as follows.

(Rs. lakhs)

Grants		Expenditure	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
50.00	32.51	36.40	24.42

The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 54,788 during the year.

The main achievements of the department during the year were as under :

(i) Seventeen Town Planning Units under non-plan schemes and five units under plan schemes were continued during the year.

(ii) The Outline Development plan for Vijayanagar Steel Plant Area was under finalisation and that of

Davanagere City Planning area was approved by the Government. The Comprehensive Development Plans of Bangalore City Planning area and Mysore area were processed for Government approval and those of Mangalore, Hubli-Dharwar, Shimoga, Bhadravathi, Gulbarga, Dandeli and Belgaum were in final stages of preparation.

(iii) The department prepared upto-date town maps for thirteen towns (after their survey), Town Extension schemes for 5 towns, 399 layouts plans for development of both urban and rural areas and 27 schemes for slum improvement.

(iv) The Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 was extended to Chitradurga, Kolar, Hassan, Karwar, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Gadag-Betgeri, Bidar and Udupi-Malpe by declaring local Planning areas for these towns.

(v) A State level committee for Environmental Planning and Co-ordination was constituted for promotion of environmental planning and co-ordination. A committee for development of Western Ghats was also constituted and the committee made recommendations to maintain ecological balance of the area.

(vi) Traffic Cell working in Central Office conducted Traffic Volume surveys in Bangalore City.

(vii) Ten special designs of shopping centre, temple complex, etc., were prepared.

(viii) The department offered its opinion to the District Magistrates under the Karnataka Cinema Rules in 106 cases and under the Land Revenue Act regarding conversion of Agricultural Land to Revenue authorities in 878 cases.

(ix) Under the Annual plan of the department, a seed capital of Rs. 50 lakhs to Bangalore Development Authority for purposes of land acquisition and urban development and a grant of Rs. 10.75 lakhs for road development works to other authorities were given during the year.

Karnataka State Archives
(Departmental Library)

CHAPTER XV

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE SOCIAL WELFARE AND LABOUR SECRETARIAT

15.1 LABOUR

The main functions of the Department are : Prevention of strikes and lockouts, settlement of Industrial disputes and maintenance of industrial peace, and Administration and enforcement of various Central and State Labour Laws.

The department was headed by a Commissioner who was assisted by one Additional Labour Commissioner, One Joint Labour Commissioner, 2 Deputy Labour Commissioners, one Assistant Labour Commissioner and one Headquarters Assistant at Headquarters.

For purposes of administration, the State was divided into 4 Regions, each of which was headed by a Deputy Labour Commissioner (Regional) and 8 Divisions each of which was headed by an Assistant Labour Commissioner. There were 17 Labour Officers, 16 Senior Labour Inspectors and 79 Labour Inspectors working as subordinates to the Deputy Labour Commissioners concerned.

Sri Siddayya Puranik was the Commissioner upto 30-6-76 and thereafter Sri A.M.R Moses took over as the Commissioner and continued during the remaining part of the year.

26 Central and State Labour Acts and Rules framed there under were being administered by the Department at the beginning of the year. The following three new labour enactments were brought into force during the year under report, *viz.*, (*a*) The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. (*b*) The Sales Promotion Employees (conditions of Service) Act, 1976 and (*c*) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.

The important activities of the department under different Acts during the year were as follows :

Industrial Disputes :

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 aims at settlement of Industrial disputes by mediation, conciliation, adjudication and voluntary arbitration.

Labour situation was very satisfactory during the year. There were 40 strikes and 2 lockouts involving 23,313 and 14,780 workers respectively. As a result of this, 56,122 and 73,860 man days were lost and the loss of wages was Rs. 8.16 lakhs and Rs. 17.54 lakhs respectively. The respective loss of production was of the order of Rs. 68.81 lakhs and 96.62 lakhs.

There were 69 cases of lay-offs and 48 closures involving 18,643 and 5,509 workers respectively. As a result of these, 1,55,965 man days were lost. 14 cases of retrenchments were also reported, wherein, 84 workers were affected.

In total, there were 1,510 *industrial disputes* to be settled during the year, out of which 428 were settled. 690 cases ended in failure and 122 cases were withdrawn by the parties leaving a balance of 270 cases at the end of the year.

There were 1,900 cases pending with the *Industrial Tribunal and Labour courts* at the beginning of the year. 1,184 fresh cases were referred to them for adjudication during the year. 1,297 cases were disposed of 8 leaving a balance of 1,787 cases at the end of the year.

There were 91 cases of *Non-Implementaion of Awards and Settlements* during the year, out of which 44 cases were disposed off and management were prosecuted in seven cases.

Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act :

This Act was extended to 218 places in the State. There were 2,03,324 shops and commercial establishments, employing 2,41,749 workers in the State. 79,162 inspections were conducted and 608 prosecutions were launched and a sum of Rs. 0.21 lakh was realised as fine.

Under the *Minimum Wages Act*, the department took measures to bring within the ambit of labour legislations the workers in certain un-organised industries like, Toddy Tapping, Ceramics, Stoneware, Potteries, Bakeries, Confectionaries, etc., during the year.

Trade Union Act : At the beginning of the year, there were 960 Trade Unions functioning. During the year under report, 139 new unions were registered and 40 registrations were cancelled, leaving a total of 1,059 trade unions at the end of the year.

Workmen's Compensation Act : At the beginning of the year 147 cases were pending and 206 fresh cases were received during the year. 159 cases were disposed off during the year. The amount of compensation paid was Rs. 5.33 lakhs. At the end of the year, 194 cases were pending.

Under the *Contract Labour Act, 1970* and Karnataka Rules, 1974, employment of contract labour in certain establishments is regulated or abolished in certain circumstances. 145 establishments were registered and licences were issued to 243 contractors under the Act in the State up to December 1976 and a registration fee of Rs. 21,885 was collected. 199 inspections were conducted under the Act.

Under the *Bonded Labour System Act*, 1976, 25,537 labourers were released, out of whom 1,026 were rehabilitated during the year under report.

The Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965 was amended with effect from 8-10-1976, providing for compulsory contribution by the employee, employer and State Government to the fund.

Under the *Motor Transport Workers Act*, eight new undertakings were registered bringing the total of such undertakings to 257 at the end of the year under report.

Payment of Bonus Act: The number of Factories covered under this Act was 410 and 361 establishments were inspected during the year.

Workers Education Scheme: With a view to educate the workers for better management of their unions and redressal of their grievances through constitutional methods, 3 Regional workers Education Centres at Bangalore, Mangalore and Hubli which were started by the Government of India continued to offer training to the workers. In addition, 10 Sub-regional Centres also continued to offer training to the workers within their respective areas. 1,40,478 workers have been trained so far under this scheme.

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme: Under he Scheme, 1,550 tenements were proposed of which 1,064 were sanctioned. Of the latter, 490 tenements were completed during the year under report.

The department published a monthly journal entitled 'Karnataka Labour Journal' both in English and Kannada during the year.

15.2. Chief Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers

The main activities of the Department are to ensure safety, health and welfare of the industrial workers through administering the following Acts and the Rules framed thereunder ; *viz.*, Factories Act, 1948 ; Payment of Wages Act, 1936 ; and Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

The department was headed by a Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers. He was assisted at Headquarters by one Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories and one Deputy Chief Inspectress of Factories (Women and Child Labour) on the factory side and one Deputy Chief Inspector of Boilers on the Boilers side. In addition, there was one Medical Inspector of Factories and one Senior Inspector of Factories (Safety).

Shri C. M. Prasad was the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers throughout the year.

The revenue earned through licence fee etc., and the expenditure incurred by the department during the year were Rs. 23.54 lakhs and Rs. 9.55 lakhs respectively.

The important activities of the department during the year were as follows :

Approval of Factory Building Plans : At the beginning of the year 136 plans were pending approval, 1,523 plans were received during the year. Of them, 1,627 applications/ plans were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 32 at the end of the year.

Registration of Factories : Under the Factories Act, 1948 2,271 factories were registered and 174 factories were deleted during the year under report. The No. of registered

factories working as at the end of the year was 7,538 in the State.

Employment in Factories : Out of 7,538 working factories, 2,693 submitted annual returns during the year 1976. According to these returns (for the factories submitting returns), the number of mandays worked was 846.76 lakhs. The number of persons employed in these factories was : Males : 2,31,950 ; Females : 38,179 ; total : 2,70,129. The estimated average employment for 4,845 factories not submitting returns was 1,16,517.

Health and Safety : Cleanliness and good ventilation were maintained in almost all the factories in the State. Provisions for adequate drinking water and latrines had been made in the majority of factories. A Senior Inspector of Factories (Safety) was entrusted with the responsibility of educating managements and workers in the matter of prevention of industrial accidents. The number of fatal accidents occurred during the year was 49 as against 56 during the previous year.

Canteen : As per the annual returns received 160 factories maintained canteens during the year, as against 102 reported during the previous year.

Creches : 85 factories provided creches and the average daily attendance in the same was 2,201 during the year.

Payment of Wages Act, 1936 : All the factories covered under the Factories Act were also covered under this Act. Out of the total factories, 1,674 submitted returns and the number of workers employed in these was 1,31,241 and the amount of gross wages paid was Rs. 3,978.92 lakhs.

Maternity Benefit Act, 1961: Out of 1,472 factories covered under this Act, only 632 submitted returns during the year. The average daily number of women workers employed in these factories was 15,167. 377 women workers claimed maternity benefits; of which, 259 claims were accepted and a sum of Rs. 0.72 lakh was paid during the year.

15.3 Employment and Training

This department is concerned with the administration of schemes relating to the craftsmen Training, the Apprenticeship Training and the Employment Service.

The department was headed by a Director, who was also the Ex-officio State Apprenticeship Adviser under the Apprenticeship Act, 1961. Sri H.K. Shivananda was the Director and Ex-officio State Apprenticeship Adviser till 21-8-76. On his transfer, Sri S. Dorai Raju assumed charge as Director on 21.8.76 and continued during the rest of the year.

The budget allotment and expenditure during the year, under plan and non-plan heads, were as follows:

(Rs. lakhs)

Scheme	Allotment	Expenditure
(i) Non-plan	150.05	127.30
(ii) Plan:	104.82	32.01
(a) State plan schemes	101.64	30.58
(b) Central sector schemes	1.84	0.84
(c) Centrally sponsored schemes	1.34	0.59
Total (i+ii)	254.87	159.31

The following were the activities of the department during the year: (1) 36 Employment Exchanges (including 20 District Employment Exchanges), 13 Industrial Training

Institutes, 19 Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling Units (one in each district) and Employment Information Assistance Bureaux (one in each district) continued to function during the year.

(2) Salient features of operations of the Employment Exchanges during the year were as follows :

Particulars	General applicants	Physically handicapped persons	Technical and professional personnel	S.Cs and S. Ts persons
(a) No. of applicants registered	2,34,038	576	5 967	—
(b) No. of vacancies notified	32,071	—	1,584	449
(c) No. of applicants sponsored	1,86,935	—	—	689
(d) No. of applicants placed	17,992	140	581	42
(e) No. of applicants on the live register at the end of the year.	4,89,527	1,875	13,402	12,603

(3) The work done in the 19 Vocational Guidance Units attached to the District Employment Exchanges was as follows :

(a)	No. of Group Guidance talks conducted ...	1,886
(b)	No. of persons who received Group Guidance ...	56,359
(c)	No. of persons who received individual information	10,936
(d)	No. of applications forwarded to Employers for training/Apprenticeship. ...	5,024

(4) (a) In the 13 Industrial Training Institutes and 5 Industrial Training Centres in the State, 6,190 trainees were receiving training in 26 designated trades. 6,566 candidates (including failed trainees and private candidates) appeared for all India Trade Test held in July 1976, out of whom 2,022 passed.

(b) Educational tour for 1,950 trainees, to enable them to gain practical knowledge of the working condition of the industries was arranged by the Institutions in the State.

(c) Monthly stipends/scholarships ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 45 were awarded to 2,518 trainees during the year.

(d) 80 Industrial workers received training in 4 trades at the Industrial Training Institute, Bangalore in part time classes.

(5) Units for enforcement of the Employment Exchanges Act continued to function at Bangalore, Mysore and Hubli to ensure strict compliance with the provisions of the Act.

(6) The Nucleus cell at the Directorate created to identify new establishments and increase the coverage of the Employment Market Information Programme identified 3,556 (285 in Public sector, 561 in Private sector and 2,710 non-Act) establishments in and around Bangalore and brought them on the employment register.

(7) The unit for job development and improved services to Industrial units set up at Bangalore continued to function in close co-operation with the Employment Exchanges to locate employment opportunities for highly qualified and experienced applicants.

(8) Under the Employment Market Information Programme, the following reports were published during the year :

(a) Quarterly Report on shortage occupations.

(b) Quarterly News Digest.

(c) Annual Employment Review for 1975-76.

(d) Biennial Report on the occupational pattern of employees in public sector, 1972.

(e) Quarterly Employment Market Information Reports for all the districts.

(9) 15 officers of department were trained in different courses at the Directorate General of Employment and Training. New Delhi and the Administrative Training Institute, Mysore.

15.4. Social Welfare

This department is concerned with the implementation of programmes for the welfare of weaker sections of the Society, such as Scheduled Castes (S.Cs), Scheduled Tribes (S. Ts.), Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes, Denotified Tribes and other Backward Classes.

The department was headed by a Director who was assisted by 3 Joint Directors, 2 Deputy Directors, one Administrator, 3 Assistant Directors,one Evaluation Officer, one Officer for Women and Children Welfare, one Accounts Officer and one Assistant Director of Statistics and other staff at the Headquarters.

There were four Deputy Directors at the Divisional Level, and nineteen District Social Welfare Officers at the

District level. At the District Level, the District Social Welfare Officers worked under the control and supervision of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts. At the Taluk level, the departmental work was entrusted to the Block Development Officers who were assisted by the Social Welfare Inspectors. There was one Special Officer at Hunsur, Mysore District, exclusively for the implementation of Schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

The budget provision and the actual expenditure of the department during the year 1976–77 under the plan and non-plan heads are given below :

(Rs. lakhs)

Scheme	Allotment	Actual Expenditure
(i) Non-Plan	327.02	424.75
(ii) Plan :	427.04	311.10
(a) State Plan Schemes	309.28	213.01
(b) Centrally-sponsored schemes	117.96	98.09
Total	754.26	735.85

The important achievements of the department during the year were as follows :

(i) The amount spent by the Department on various welfare schemes, such as Education, Economic Upliftment, Health, Housing, and other schemes for the welfare of the

weaker sections of the Society during the year was as follows :

(Rs. lakhs)

Scheme for the Welfare of	Non-Plan	Plan	C.S.S.	Total
1. Scheduled Castes :	307.36	156.35	68.69	532.40
(a) Education	235.23	90.54	66.50	392.27
(b) Economic Betterment	72.13	23.56	—	95.69
(c) Health, Housing, etc.	—	42.25	2.19	44.44
2. Scheduled Tribes :	24.36	14.98	29.40	68.74
(a) Education	17.56	5.08	2.62	25.26
(b) Economic Betterment	4.20	2.69	26.78	33.67
(c) Health, Housing. etc.	2.60	7.21	—	9.81
3. Denotified Tribes :	64.04	11.58	—	75.62
(a) Education	58.84	8.75	—	67.59
(b) Economic Betterment	5.20	0.83	—	6.03
(c) Health, Housing etc.	—	2.00	—	2.00
4. Nomadic & Semi-Nomadic Tribes :	—	6.33	—	6.33
(a) Education	—	4.22	—	4.22
(b) Economic Betterment	—	1.11	—	1.11
(c) Health, Housing, etc.	—	1.00	—	1.00
5. Backward Classes -	28.99	12.75	—	41.74
(a) Education	28.99	12.75	—	41.74
6. Construction of Hostel Buildings for the above classes.	—	11.02	—	11.02
Total :	424.75	213.01	98.09	735.85

(ii) the No. of Scheduled Tribes Students who availed pre-matric scholarships was 1,880 as against a target of 760 fixed for the year.

(iii) The Employment Cell working in the department for registering the names of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for securing jobs in various departments registered 5,070 S.C. candidates and 70 S.T. candidates during the year whose qualification ranged from non-S.S.L.C. to post graduation.

(iv) The Tribal sub-plan which was in progress during the year covering 6 taluks *viz.*, H.D.Kote, Somwarpet, Virajpet, Udupi, Belthangadi and Karkala received a special assistance of Rs.20 lakhs from Government of India. Out of this, Rs.10 lakhs was spent on development of agricultural colonies, purchase of vehicles etc., and the rest of the amount was released to the Deputy Commissioners of Mysore, Kodagu and Dakshina Kannada Districts for implementing Integrated Tribal Development Projects during 1977-78.

(v) To improve the Socio-Economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a development corporation was established in 1975. Till the end of 1975-76, the Government had sanctioned Rs.75 lakhs as share capital to this corporation. During 1976-77, Rs.30 lakhs were released to the Corporation. The main aim of this corporation was to assist Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by advancing loans for starting small scale and cottage industries.

(vi) In the Pre-Examination Centre, 25 candidates were trained in Banking Course, 36 candidates under General Course and 42 for Assistants Grade Examination.

(vii) A special cell created by the Government in the State C. I. D. called ' Civil Rights Enforcement Cell ' during the year 1974, with the object of preventing atrocities on

Harijans and protecting Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from harassment and to enable them to exercise their civil rights continued to function during the year.

15.5. WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S WELFARE

The department is concerned with the Social Defence Programme which includes the implementation of Social Legislations *viz.*, Karnataka Children's Act, 1964, Probation of Offender's Act, 1958, Habitual Offender's Act, 1961 and Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, and the programmes connected there with, *viz.*, Social and Moral Hygiene and After Care Services, Child Welfare, Women's Welfare, and Welfare of the Aged and the Handicapped.

The department was headed by a Director who was assisted at the headquarters by a Deputy Director (Women Welfare), one Assistant Director (Administration), one Assistant Director (Inspection), one Special Officer (Special Nutrition Programme), one Regional Probation Officer and other staff and at the district level by District Probation Officer.

Smt. Teresa Bhattacharya was the Director of the Department during the year under report.

The main activities of the Department during the year were as follows :

Karnataka Children's Act, 1964 :

(i) *Remand Homes :* There were 24 Remand Homes meant for destitute children. Of these, 18 were managed by the Government and the remaining 6 by District Probation and After-care Associations functioning under the

above Act. 3,740 boys and 357 girls were admitted to these Homes during the year and at the end of the year, there were 487 boys and 51 girls in these homes.

(ii) *Ceritfied Schools* : These are the residential institutions for court committed children with facilties for long term treatment and training towards their future rehabilitation. There were 11 certified schools of which 8 were for boys and two for girls and one for both boys and girls. During the year 1976-77, 1,003 boys and 167 girls were admitted to these schools and at the end of the year, there were 1945 boys and 534 girls in all these schools.

Probation of Offenders' Act, 1958 : The District Probation Advisory Committees and the State Level Probation Advisory Committee constituted under the above Act functioned during the year. Cases of 1,027 men and 57 women were referred to the Probation Officers by various courts for enquiries. After the disposal of these cases, there were only 61 men and one woman under supervision of the probation officers as on 31.3.1977. In addition to these enquiries 1346 enquiries and 487 supervision cases under Social legislations were entrusted to the Probation Officers.

Supression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956:

There were 6 State Homes and one Protective Home in the State at the beginning of the year. One Reception Centre at Mangalore and one State Home for Women at Davangere were started during the year. During 1976-77, 570 women, 518 girls and 147 children were admitted to these Homes and Centres. Various Crafts such as weaving, Tailoring, Hosiery and production Units were functioning in these State Homes for training of the inmates.

Habitual Offenders Act, 1961 : One institution established under this Act functioned at Bijapur for the rehabilitation of the habitual offenders interested in the settlement.

After care programmes : There were 3 After care Homes in the State for the discharged male inmates from correctinal and non-correctional institutions. These Homes train the inmates in tailoring, carpentry, etc., encourage them to complete their academic studies and help them to secure suitable jobs also. During 1976–77, 71 inmates were admitted and 77 were discharged and 112 were remaining in these institutions as on 31.3.1977.

Welfare Services in Prisons: 4 Liaison officers were working in the Central Jails at Bangalore, Bellary, Belgaum and Gulbarga to render help and guidance to the discharged prisoners with a view to rehabilitating them in Society on their release from prisons.

During the year under report, 33 persons were helped to find jobs and three persons were given financial assistance to purchase tools and equipments that enabled them to earn their livelihood independently.

Child Welfare :

(*i*) *Intergrated Child Development Services Scheme* (*I.C.D.S.S.*) : This was a Government of India Project located at T. Narsipur and catering to the 100 surrounding villages. Under this project, children, pregnant women etc., from the poor and weaker sections received nutritious food, medical care, etc. During the year, 20,291 children were covered by immunisation programme and 9,894 beneficiaries were provided with supplementary nutrition.

(ii) Two Integrated Family Welfare Service project with services similar to the I.C.D.S.S. were started at Dharwar and Udupi during the year.

(*iii*) *Special Nutrition Programme :* This Scheme was intended to provide supplementary nutrition to children in the age group 0-6 years, pregnant and nursing mothers living in the urban slum areas of the cities with a population of over one lakh and tribal areas. There were 1,26,272 beneficiaries from urban areas and 5,969 beneficiaries from tribal areas in the State during the year.

(*iv*) *Juvenile Service Bureau* : There were four Juvenile Service Bureaus working at Bangalore, Hubli-Dharwar, Davanagere and Belgaum through which non-institutional programmes towards the prevention of Juvenile Delinquency in urban slums was implemented by providing healthy recreation and supplementary nutrition through play centres. 248 children were benefitted under this programme during the year.

(*i*) *Education and Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped Children :* There were 4 residential schools run by the department catering to the needs of the blind, deaf and dumb children one each at Mysore, Hubli and the other two at Gulbarga. The children were given education upto VII standard and vocational training in music, cane work, sewing, knitting etc. There were 169 blind boys and 27 blind girls, 129 deaf boys and 38 deaf girls, in these institutions as on 31-3-1977.

(ii) There were schools for the blind, deaf and mentally retarded children run by voluntary organisations at Bangalore, Hubli and Mangalore, Davangere for which financial assistance was given by the Government.

(iii) Financial Assistance to individual physically handicapped persons : A sum of Rs. 4,063 was sanctioned to 10 needy physically handicapped persons during the year for purchase of aids like tricycle, hearing aids, artificial limbs etc.

(iv) Scholarships : 361 Physically handicapped students studying in classes from VIII standard and onwards received Rs. 79,072 in the form of scholarships ranging from Rs. 25/ to Rs. 40/—per month during the year.

(i) Women Welfare : Voluntary organisations running homes for the Destitute and Rescued women and girls were given financial assistance during the year.

(ii) Financial Assistance to Stree Samajas :

Maintenance grants amounting to Rs.43 thousand to 59 Mahila Samajas and other voluntary institutions imparting instructions in crafts beneficial to women to earn their livelihood, were given during the year.

(iii) Financial Assistance to Needy women :

300 needy women were given financial assistance amounting to Rs.84 thousand to undergo special vocational training that would help them to take up employment.

———

CHAPTER-XVI
DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE PLANNING SECRETARIAT

16.1 Bureau of Economics and Statistics

The main functions of the Bureau are, systematic collection, scientific analysis and objective interpretation of statistical data relating to various socio-economic activities of the state. The Bureau also co-ordinates the statistical activities of other State Government Departments and advises them in economic and statistical matters, apart from maintaining liaison with Statistical Organisations of other States and the Central Government.

The Director was the head of the department. He was also the Chief Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in the State (under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969), the State Agricultural Census Commissioner and the officer-on Special Duty (under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953) for the purpose of conduct of Annual Survey of Industries. At headquarters, he was assisted by six Joint Directors each incharge of a technical wing, a Deputy Director (Administration and Accounts), Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors and at the district level, by 19 District Statistical Officers. Sri. M. B. Nanjappa was the Director through out the year.

The allotment and expenditure of the Bureau during 1976–77 was as follows :

(Rs. lakhs)

Scheme	Allotment	Expenditure
(i) Non-Plan	52.20	44.08
(ii) Plan Schemes :		
(a) State Plan	5.78	3.87
(b) Central Sector	7.76	7.31
(c) Centrally Sponsored	6.50	6.77
(iii) Total (i) + (ii)	72.24	62.03

The main achievements of the department during the year under report were as follows :

(1) Agricultural Statistics :

(i) Daily, Weekly and Monthly Rainfall Reports and weekly and monthly weather and crop reports were prepared regularly and sent to the concerned authorities. Annual rainfall report, 1975 was also prepared.

(ii) The annual season and crop reports giving pattern of land utilisations, irrigation by source, cropping pattern, etc., for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 were finalised.

(iii) 74 periodical crop forecasts of area and production for all the important crops for the year 1976-77 were prepared and released during the year. Fully revised estimates of area, production and yield rates of different crops were prepared and sent to the Economic and statistical Adviser, Government of India.

(iv) The scheme of Timely Reporting of Area and prodution of Crops, taken up with a view to obtain reliable estimates of area and production of principal crops was continued during the year also. Seasonwise estimates were prepared and sent to the Economic and Statistical Adviser, Government of India.

(v) In order to estimate the average yield and total production, 7,130 crop cutting experiments on important food and non-food crops and 4,224 experiments on hybrid and high yielding varieties of cereal crops were planned for all the districts and seasons during the year. Preliminary estimates of average yield for summer crops, 1975-76 and Kharif and Rabi crops, 1976-77 were prepared.

Reports on these surveys for 1974-75 and 1975-76 and a separate report on survey on Cotton were also prepared. Similar survey on selected Fruits and Vegetables was conducted and a report on this Survey conducted during 1974-75 was prepared and issued.

(vi) The Scheme for Improvement of Crop Statistics taken up with full financial assistance of the Government of India was continued during the year. The main object of this scheme was to exercise check, jointly by the National Sample Survey Organisation and the State Agricultural Statistics Authorities, over the enumeration of crop area recorded by the Village Accountants and crop cutting experiments done by the Primary Workers and to improve the quality of the data. All the 300 villages selected for sample check on area enumeration for each season and 914 crop cutting experiments out of 950 experiments planned were supervised by the staff of the Bureau during the year.

(vii) The 'Methodological Investigation into High Yielding Varieties Programme' which was initiated during the year 1974-75, with a view to evolve a suitable sampling design for estimating extent of area, productivity and cultural practices in respect of high yielding and improved varieties of important cereal crops, etc., was continued during the year in the districts of Dharwad, Kolar and Shimoga. Filled in schedules for Kharif, 1976-77 and for all the seasons of 1975-76 were sent after scrutiny, to the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics, New Delhi.

(viii) Collection of data on new wells sunk during 1975-76 was completed. Reports on irrigation wells sunk

in the State as on 31-3-1975 and Economics of Well Irrigation in Kolar and Bidar districts were prepared and issued.

(ix) A pilot study was conducted in 46 villages of Tiptur Taluk to work out technical and financial details for the proposed Sample Agricultural Census in the year 1977-78 with the Agricultural year 1976-77 as reference year. A report on this study was prepared and sent to the Government of India.

(x) Quarterly reports on the progress of work done in all the community Development Blocks in the State were obtained and consolidated reports for the four quarters of 1976 and State Annual Report—Part I for the year ending March 1976 and Annual Report for the year ending June 1976 were prepared and sent to the State Government and Government of India.

(2) Demography :

(i) Vital Statistics : The monthly reports on births and deaths received from Taluk offices and Municipalities in the State for the year 1975 were scrutinised. The data was processed on the computer. A report on the working of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 was prepared for 1975 and sent to the Government. As per the monthly reports, 4.53 lakhs live births and 1.72 lakhs deaths were reported during the year 1975.

(ii) Model Registration Scheme : This scheme was continued during the year in order to register all the births and deaths and to ascertain the causes of deaths in 30 selected Primary Health Centres in the State. Monthly reports and the results of two Half Yearly Surveys

conducted during the year were sent to the Registrar General, Government of India.

(*iii*) *Medical Certification of causes of deaths in International Forms:* These were collected from 44 hospitals and teaching institutions in the State.

(*iv*) *Sample Registration Scheme:* This was continued in 150 selected villages and 60 urban blocks, with a view to build up reliable estimates of birth and death rates of rural and urban areas. The monthly reports for 1976-77 were scrutinised and sent to the Registrar General, Government of India. A report on the number of Marriages and the age at marriage in the selected units of this scheme was also published.

(*v*) *Registration of Marriages:* The number of marriage memoranda received during 1976 under various marriage Acts in the State was 1,883.

(*vi*) *Census of Government Employees:* A report on census of Government Employees for the half year ended 31st December 1975 was prepared and published. Data was also collected for the half year ended 30th June 1976 and 31st December 1976.

(3) Industrial Statistics:

(i) The processing of the data pertaining to Annual Survey of Industries for the years 1973–74 and 1974–75 was in progress.

(ii) Construction of Index Numbers of Industrial Production for the State was in progress.

(iii) The preliminary data for the study of impact of the Mysore Cements Limited, Ammasandra on employment

was collected and plan for field investigations was chalked out. The basic data for the study of investment in industrial sector in the State was also collected. Monthly data on Industrial Statistics and mineral production for the year 1976–77 was also collected, compiled and published.

(iv) The scheme of Economic Census was sanctioned during the year. Preliminary work relating to the Economic Census including a pilot survey in Tumkur district was completed.

(v) The field work of the 30th round National Sample Survey was completed in all the 360 selected Villages and 432 selected Urban blocks. The field work was completed in 350 villages out of 468 villages selected and 35 urban blocks out of 94 urban blocks (slums) selected for the 31st round at the end of the year under report. Tabulation/ computerisation of the data already collected in the previous round was at various stages of completion.

(vi) A report on the impact of Debt Relief Ordinance promulgated by the State Government was prepared and sent to the Government.

(4) Economic Analysis :

(i) Nine reports on different aspect of economy of the State were published during the year, apart from the regular publications of the Bureau like Karnataka at a Glance, Quarterly Bulletin of Economics and Statistics, etc.

(ii) A monthly Economic News Letter high-lighting the important economic trends in the State and also a monthly analysis of variations in retail prices of essential commodities in Bangalore City were prepared and issued during the year.

(iii) Quick estimates of State Income and per capita income for 1975–76 both at current and constant prices and district income and district per capita income estimates for 1974–75 at current prices were prepared and issued.

(iv) Economic classification of the State Government Budget for 1975–76 was prepared and published.

(v) Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class for eight centres, *viz.*, Bellary, Bhadravathi, Davangere, Gulbarga, Harihar, Hassan, Mandya, Mangalore and Mysore were prepared and issued every month. Weekly, Fortnightly and Monthly reviews of the prices of essential commodities were prepared and sent to the Government. Farm Harvest Prices and Agricultural Wages were also collected and compiled during the year.

(vi) During the year under report, 169 Charts/Maps were prepared for various purposes.

(vii) Apart from the above, the work of collection and compilation of various types of statistics such as Labour and Employment statistics, Trade statistics, Local Bodies statistics, Social statistics, Fisheries statistics were also attended to during the year.

16.2 Government Computer Centre

The Computer Centre functions as a data processing centre rendering service to various departments of Government, autonomous bodies and public sector undertakings. Whenever spare capacity is available, the same is also rented out on hire basis to private organisations.

The budget provision for the year under plan and non-plan schemes was Rs. 2.00 lakhs and Rs. 25.19 lakhs, respectively.

During the year under report, the following jobs were undertaken :

(1) Examination processing of the Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board, I and II year examinations of the Pre-University Board and also Commerce examinations of Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board, starting from the printing of admission tickets right up to the post examination stage where statement of marks, centre-wise results, printing of certificates were undertaken.

(2) Preparation of merit lists and allocation lists of Gazetted Probationers, Assistants/First Division Clerks for the Karnataka Public Service Commission and also for the Departmental Recruitment Committees of Public Works Department, Co-operation and Sericulture departments.

(3) Professional Tax Certificates and ledgers were prepared for about 1,10,000 self-employed persons and employers.

(4) A system was developed for : (a) assessment and demand of property tax for the Bangalore City Corporation, (b) maintenance of data in respect of transport Vehicles as well as drivers to assist police in having data on traffic violation, and (c) making recommendations of fertilizer dosages on soil samples and for working out certain tables on ground water data.

(5) For the Forest department, timber accounting work was undertaken and reports relating to survey of Forest Wealth were prepared.

(6) Creation of files on criminals, crimes and finger print was commenced to assist police department in investigations.

(7) Special reports on the basis of the results of the recommendations of Karnataka Pay Commission were prepared.

(8) Apart from the above, the regular jobs such as pay roll preparation of some of the Government departments, tabulation of data for the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Budgetory control system for Treasuries, Accounting (P. F. Financial and depreciation of vehicles) for the K.S.R.T.C., billing for Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board, etc., were also undertaken during the year.

(9) The spare capacity available was hired out to M/s. Data System, Indian Telephone Industries, India Population Project, Voltas and MECON.

WD 616/82—GTBPM—1000 copies